

# QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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## Queen's College Journal

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The Editors must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

WE present our readers this time with a double number of the JOURNAL, Nos. 10 and 11 being consolidated for the purpose of furnishing a full report of the closing ceremonies. The next issue of the JOURNAL will be the last of the present volume, and will be published about the 15th of the present month.

IT can scarcely be said that the Senate did not give sufficient warning, but the recent wholesale slaughter of examination papers in all the classes fairly took the breath from the "oldest inhabitant." If a College's success is to be judged by the number who fail to pass its examinations, as was suggested by the Principal in his speech on laureation day, we congratulate the authorities on the marked improvement this year. Of the Final Class there were fortunately enough left to have the class photograph taken, and the JOURNAL extends its congratulations to the '82 men who managed to escape the wreck.

THE annual election of seven members of the College Board of Trustees took place last month, four of the retiring members being re-elected, together with the following new members, each of whom is a tried friend and supporter of Queen's University:—Rev. R. Campbell, M.A., Montreal; A. T. Drummond, LL.D., Montreal; Dr. Bethune, Wingham.

THE JOURNAL hereby offers a prize of Twenty-five Dollars for the best contributed literary article for its columns. The competition is open to all students of Queen's in the various Faculties, and is announced through the liberality of a friend of the JOURNAL whose name is by request withheld.

We hope there will be a brisk competition for this prize, which will be held open until 1st November, the successful paper to be published immediately thereafter.

THE forty-first session of Queen's College has closed with the usual ceremonies, an extended report of which will be found in this issue. Progress is evidently the watchword of the college authorities, and each succeeding year adds its quota to the list of improvements. The Calendar for '82-83 will, we understand, embody some slight changes and modifications in the course, one of which will probably have reference to the length of the session. At the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees it was resolved to change the time of holding matriculation examinations from October to July, and also to appoint local examiners.

at various places in the different Provinces—the change to come into effect in 1883. The latter step is a commendable one, and will merit the approbation of all concerned. The Trustees have also adopted a scheme for enlarging the revenue of the college—a step rendered imperative by the rapidly increasing number of students in attendance, and the inadequacy of the present teaching staff to overtake all departments of the work in an efficient manner.

THE system of co-education in colleges has received a practical endorsement in the stand taken this session by the young-lady students of Queen's in their respective classes. The best answer to those whose prejudices lead them to oppose the admission of ladies into colleges is to point to the attainments of members of the gentler sex, when allowed to enter into full competition for academic honors. As far as their ability to keep pace with, and in some instances surpass, their sterner competitors goes, the results of the recent examinations are amply conclusive. One young lady carried off the first prize in the largest class in college, while the other young ladies in attendance were also ranked well up on the list of those who were successful at the Finals. The honors were fairly won in each instance, and the JOURNAL tenders its hearty congratulations.

WE are confident that the Alumni and friends of the University will be gratified to learn that the esteemed Vice-Principal, Dr. Williamson, although no longer occupying the Chair of Natural Philosophy, will remain a member of the Senate. At the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees Dr. Williamson's resignation as Professor of Physics was accepted, but as he placed his services at the disposal of the Board he was elected Astronomer and Ob-

server of the University, with the status of a Professor. Dr. Williamson was also re-elected Vice-Principal, and remains a member of the Senate, so that although relieved of much laborious work, the College will retain the benefit of his counsel and long experience.

After forty years' active connection with the teaching staff of the College the Vice-Principal still retains much of the buoyancy and vigor of youth, and, while enjoying the rest to which he is so fairly entitled, we are glad to have the assurance that the deep interest which he has always taken in the welfare of the University is not to be withdrawn. We trust that the Vice-Principal may long enjoy the well-earned rewards of a successful life, an honor to the University, and a sterling example to the rising generation of students.

WE referred in a previous issue of the JOURNAL to the decision of the Privy Council, that the Provincial Legislatures had no jurisdiction in the matter of the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyterian Church, and that consequently legislation would have to be sought from the Dominion Parliament. The College Board felt that, by inference, the Ontario Act, under which it exists, might also be declared unconstitutional. The Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund saw that they, too, would probably be affected by the same decision. All those bodies, therefore, applied to the Dominion Parliament for Bills that were in substance reproductions of the Provincial Acts. These were discussed before the Private Bills' Committee of the House of Commons, the non-unionists opposing them with much animation, and passed by large majorities.

On March 27th the House of Commons in Committee passed the various clauses of the Temporalities Bill and reported it. On

April 3rd it was read a third time by a vote of 130 to 35. During the two discussions in the House the language of those opposed to the Bill was pitched in a key not quite in accord with the assertion of the member for Glengarry, that "if this question had been discussed merely by politicians something like urbanity might have been exercised by the opposing parties towards each other." Allowances, however, must be made for men who felt that they were in a hopeless minority. The Queen's College Bill passed the House without opposition. We question if there is any University in the world so fortified by legislation as Queen's is now. It has the "æs triplex" of Royal Charter, Provincial Legislature and Dominion Parliament.

WITH the return of spring we may expect to see foot-ball again take its place as the College game *par excellence*. It is a pity that no universal rules are attached to this game in Canada, for with their adoption we are satisfied that more interest would be taken in it. Some Colleges play under the Rugby rules, others under the old Association rules, the result being that there is no uniformity of practice. Without practice no competent teams can take the field, and the variety of rules alluded to renders but few match games between Colleges possible.

We favour the formation of a "Football Association" for Canada, and the adoption of a code of regulations which shall be binding on all clubs belonging to the Association. This would give a natural impetus to match games, and, as a consequence, foster an inter-collegiate spirit. Membership in the Association could be open to all Colleges and High Schools in Canada, subject to the payment of an annual fee. The Association regulations would, of course, be the standard for all match games, and, as an inducement

for a large number of clubs to compete, we would suggest that a challenge cup, or other prize, be offered for competition. Owing to the scattered nature of the country, and the distances to be traversed for the purpose of holding matches, it would be advisable to have the clubs told off into sections, each with a centre. Ontario, for instance, might be divided into two sections, an eastern and western, each with a centre, where the final tie of each section could be played off, entitling the winning club to direct competition for the cup with the chosen team of the other section.

We are of the opinion that the adoption of some such plan as the above would add greatly to the strength of the foot-ball clubs now in existence here and elsewhere, and infuse a spirit into the practices which would of itself guarantee success. We have alluded to the subject before, and would like to hear from the College press pro and con.

THE system of Public and High School instruction in Canada has been often and deservedly praised by educationists as a model of teaching method. Under the fostering care of an enlightened Government the work of bringing educational advantages within the reach of poor and rich alike has advanced until Canada's school system is the admiration, not merely of Canadians, but of the civilized world. The rude log-cabins which served the purposes of school-houses in early settlers' times have given place to costly and commodious structures where Young Canada learns—not the three R's merely, as in olden time, but a list of subjects as varied as there are departments in Art and Science.

We take it for granted that this is right, and in accord with the general progress of the country. So far from limiting the extensive range of subjects taught in Canadian Public and High Schools, we would like to

see every branch of important study, which does not encroach upon technical education, taken up and taught with a vigor and thoroughness which would place our national schools on a level with the gymnasia of Germany. Much of the teaching now done in our Universities could very appropriately be relegated to the High Schools, much to the advantage of the Universities themselves. The future will no doubt witness continued progress in this direction, and with the increasing tendency on all sides to elevate the standard of University teaching, we can reasonably suggest that the University graduate of a half-century hence will justly be considered highly educated.

But it may be questioned whether it is not possible to neglect the rudimentary and essential steps in a course of education in the attempt to add variety and comprehensiveness. However much the latter may add to the attractiveness of a school curriculum, and however flattering to the student to be engaged in ten or a dozen different studies simultaneously, it may be doubted whether anything more than superficiality results in average cases from such a process. Under existing school regulations a boy or girl can barely read English with anything like ease before a half-dozen other studies are placed before the youthful student to be mastered. What is the consequence? However unclassical or unscientific the study of the three antiquated R's may be considered by the framers of the school curriculum of to-day, it is unquestionable that the students of the past generation were better educated in a rudimentary sense than those of the present. This is especially true in the case of the study of English, which now occupies an almost unimportant position in the curriculum of Public and High Schools. If the study of English by young pupils is on the wane, it is not the fault of the text-books. The facilities for

the study of English which the last generation possessed were not equal to those of the present—the researches of philologists had not crystallized in such elaborate and exhaustive treatises on the language as the present authorized English Grammars. But the past generation excelled in *practice*, and the pupils were drilled in daily exercises of spelling, composition, and writing from dictation until their mother tongue became their most familiar accomplishment.

It may be asked, What effect has a deficient practical acquaintance with the English language upon the higher education of students, and especially upon those who enter Universities? It is generally conceded that University culture is for the purpose of training a student for the successful pursuit of knowledge in after years, as well as for the special calling in which he is to engage. But it is not as generally remembered that a sound practical training in English is essential in this country to the successful acquirement of other branches. Moreover, a man can scarcely be called educated who has not the faculty of expressing himself in speaking or writing in at least respectable English, and as the majority of College graduates enter into more or less of public life, the value of the acquisition is at once apparent. But, is the importance attached to this homely branch of education in either school or college at all commensurate with its actual value? We think not, and certainly the results of this deficient system of training are apparent on every hand. In every college throughout the country the majority of undergraduates are deficient in English, and manifest it by the slipshod exercises and essays handed in in the different classes. There is something incongruous in the mere idea of a student applying for honors in the sciences or philosophy, when he cannot write a decent page of English, nor prevent two or three mis-spelt

words in almost every page of his examination papers. It may be answered by some that deficiency in English need not prevent a thorough acquaintance with the sciences, or with philosophic thought, but we reply that it is the duty of those who are pursuing even these branches of study to learn how to handle well the language which is to be their vehicle of expression. We have not alluded to the luxury which, aside from its practical power, is enjoyed by careful students of English. It would be out of place for us to dilate upon the beauties of the language—we leave that to such foreigners as Grimm—but we affirm that classic English is too little read, and appreciated in a still smaller degree. When we consider also, that the chaste and full expression of such comparatively recent writers as Addison, Burke, or Macaulay is within the imitative reach of modern students of English, we have an object of attainment, it seems to us, more inspiring than proficiency even in the Ancient Classics.

We hope to see a greater interest taken in English education in the Canadian schools in future. We are not ignorant of the fact that in no country in the world is the English language more correctly *spoken* than in Canada, but we say, train pupils in the public schools to understand it as well as speak it, and the result will be, we are persuaded, not only the removal of many difficulties which now beset the student when he attempts University examinations, but a wide-spread impetus to the progress of higher education in general. We are glad to be able to note in this connection the increasing prominence given to the study of Rhetoric and English Literature in Queen's. The class is now divided into a Junior and Senior, and ably conducted as it is by the popular Professor of English, is not excelled in interest by any other department of study.

## ❖ LITERARY. ❖

### MA COUSINE.

YOU are charming and petite,  
Ma Cousine,  
And your winsome smile is sweet  
To be seen,  
And your laughter overflows  
Like a babbling brook that goes  
Dancing through the leafy close  
Just at e'en

Do you love the mellow moon  
With her sheen

Gilding every leaf in June,  
Ma Cousine?

Tells she you as sweet a tale  
As the daisy blossom trail,  
Nodding in the gentle gale,  
Calm of mien?

As the valley lily sways

Mid the green  
Of fair bowers on summer days,  
Dainty green!

So you, purest of the flowers  
In this weary world of ours  
Should dwell only in its bowers,  
Ma Cousine.

—Selected.

### THE SONG OF HIAWATHA.

AN ENGLISH CRITICISM.

THE death of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the great American poet, brings freshly to the mind many of his noble poems, which have won for themselves lasting fame as pure specimens of the English literature of the present century. It is interesting, too, at this time, to recall the impression which these poems created among the reading and cultured classes of the Old World at the time of their first publication. "Hiawatha" made its appearance in the year 1856, and was greeted with especial favour as an essentially American production. A criticism in mock verse appeared in the London *Punch* at the time, which we reprint for the benefit of our readers:

You, who hold in grace and honor,  
Hold, as one who did you kindness  
When he publish'd former poems,  
Sang Evangeline the noble,  
Sang the golden Golden Legend,  
Sang the songs the Voices utter  
Crying in the night and darkness,  
Sang how unto the Red Planet  
Mars he gave the Night's First Watches,  
Henry Wadsworth, whose *admonen*  
(Coming awkward, for the accents,  
Into this his latest rhythm)  
Write we as Protracted Fellow,  
Or in Latin, *Longus Comes*,—  
Buy the Song of Hiawatha.

Should you ask me, Is the poem

Worthy of its predecessors,  
 Worthy of the sweet conceptions.  
 Of the manly nervous diction,  
 Of the phrase, concise or pliant,  
 Of the songs that sped the pulses,  
 Of the songs that gemmed the eyelash,  
 Of the other works of Henry ?  
 I should answer, I should tell you,  
 You may wish that you may get it—  
 Don't you wish that you may get it ?

Should you ask me, Is it worthless,  
 Is it bosh and is it bunkum,  
 Merely facile flowing nonsense,  
 Easy to a practiced rhythmist,  
 Fit to charm a private circle,  
 But not worth the print and paper  
 David Bogue hath here expended ?  
 I should answer, I should tell you,  
 You're a fool and most presumptuous.  
 Hath not Henry Wadsworth writ it ?  
 Hath not *Punch* commanded "Buy it ?"

Should you ask me, What's its nature ?  
 Ask me, what's the kind of poem ?  
 Ask me in respectful language,  
 Touching your respectful beaver,  
 Kicking back your manly hind-leg,  
 Like to one who sees his betters ;  
 I should answer, I should tell you,  
 'Tis a poem in this meter,  
 And enbalming the traditions,  
 Fables, rites, and superstitions,  
 Legends, charms, and ceremonials  
 Of the various tribes of Indians,  
 From the land of the Ojibways,  
 From the land of the Dacotahs,  
 From the mountains, moors, and fenlands.  
 Where the heron, the Shu-shuh-gah,  
 Finds its sugar in the rushes.  
 From the fast-decaying nations,  
 Which our gentle Uncle Samuel  
 Is improving very smartly,  
 From the face of all creation,  
 Off the face of all creation.

Should you ask me, By what story,  
 By what action, plot or fiction,  
 All these matters are connected ?  
 I should answer, I should tell you,  
 Go to Bogue and buy the poem,  
 Publish'd neatly, at one shilling,  
 Publish'd sweetly, at five shillings.  
 Should you ask me, Is there music  
 In the structure of the verses,  
 In the names and in the phrases ?  
 Pleading that, like weaver Bottom,  
 You prefer your ears well tickled ;  
 I should answer, I should tell you,

Henry's verse is very charming ;  
 And for names—there's Hiawatha,  
 Who's the hero of the poem ;  
 Mudjeekewis, that's the West Wind,  
 Hiawatha's graceless father ;  
 There's Nokomis, there's Wenonah—  
 Ladies both, of various merit ;  
 Puggawangum, that's a war-club ;  
 Pau-puk-keewis, he's a dandy,  
 " Barr'd with streaks of red and yellow ;  
 And the women and the maidens  
 Love the handsome Pau-puk-keewis,"  
 Tracing in him *Punch's* likeness.  
 Then there's lovely Minnehaha—  
 Pretty name with pretty meaning—  
 It implies the Laughing-water ;  
 And the darling Minnehaha  
 Married noble Hiawatha ;  
 And her story's far too touching  
 To be sport for you, you donkey,  
 With your ears like weaver Bottom's,  
 Ears like booby Bully Bottom.

Once upon a time in London,  
 In the days of the Lyceum,  
 Ages ere keen Arnold let it  
 To the dreadful Northern Wizard,  
 Ages ere the buoyant Mathews  
 Tripped upon its boards in briskness—  
 I remember, I remember  
 How a scribe, with pen chivalrous,  
 Tried to save these Indian stories  
 From the fate of chill oblivion.  
 Out came sundry comic Indians  
 Of the tribe of Kut-an-hack-um.  
 With their chief, the clean Efnathews,  
 With the growling Downy Beaver,  
 With the valiant Monkey's Uncle,  
 Came the gracious Mari kee-lee,  
 Firing off a pocket-pistol,  
 Singing, too, that Mudjeekewis  
 (Shorten'd in the song to " Wild Wind,")  
 Was a spirit very kindly.  
 Came her Sire, the joyous Kee-lee,  
 By the waning tribe adopted,  
 Named the Buffalo, and wedded  
 To the fairest of the maidens,  
 But repented of his bargain,  
 And his brother Kut-an-hack-um  
 Very nearly chopp'd his toes off—  
 Serve him right, the fickle Kee-lee.  
 If you ask me, What this memory  
 Hath to do with Hiawatha,  
 And the poem which I speak of ?  
 I should answer, I should tell you,  
 You're a fool, and most presumptuous ;  
 'Tis not for such humble cattle  
 To inquire what links and unions

Join the thoughts, and mystic meanings,  
Of their betters, mighty poets,  
Mighty writers—*Punch* the mightiest  
I should answer, I should tell you,  
Shut your mouth, and go to David,  
David, *Mr. Punch's* neighbour,  
Buy the song of Hiawatha,  
Read, and learn, and then be thankful  
Unto *Punch* and Henry Wadsworth,  
*Punch*, and noble Henry Wadsworth,  
Truer poet, better fellow,  
Than to be annoyed at jesting,  
From his friend, great *Punch*, who loves him.

### THE BELLS OF LYNN.

HEARD AT NAHANT.

O Curfew of the setting sun! O Bells of Lynn!  
O requiem of the dying day! O Bells of Lynn!  
From the dark belfries of yon cloud-cathedral wafted,  
Your sounds aerial seem to float, O Bells of Lynn!  
Borne on the evening wind, across the crimson twilight,  
O'er land and sea they rise and fall, O Bells of Lynn!

The fisherman in his boat, far out beyond the headland,  
Listens, and leisurely rows ashore, O Bells of Lynn!  
Over the shining sands the wandering cattle homeward  
Follow each other at your call, O Bells of Lynn!  
The distant lighthouse hears, and with his flaming signal  
Answers you, passing the watchword on, O Bells of Lynn!

And down the darkening coast run the tumultuous singers,  
And clap their hands, and shout to you, O Bells of Lynn!  
'Till from the shuddering sea, with your wild incanta-  
tions,

Ye summon up the spectral moon, O Bells of Lynn!  
And startled at the sight, like the weird woman of Eudor,  
Ye cry aloud, and then are still, O Bells of Lynn!

—*Longfellow.*

### DAY DREAMS.

THE lights are dim—on the carved oak  
The ruddy glow of the firelight falls,  
And the shadows weird now come and go  
In their phantom dance on the paneled walls,  
The grim old clock by the measured sweep  
Of its skeleton hands, the hours tell,  
And its rhythmic beat as they onward glide,  
Seems to fill the room with a mystic spell.

The curling wreaths of the perfumed smoke  
In memory's loom, weave fancies bright,  
As, musing, I watch them slowly rise  
And follow their course till they fade from sight.  
The musical clink of the ice in the glass,  
Recalls old scenes in an endless chain—  
Those happy days of a college life—  
And I seem to live in the past again.

—*Acta Columbiana.*

### CONTRIBUTED.

\*. We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

### A GRADUATE'S OPINION.

Dear Editor.

EVERY loyal son of Queen's loves his Alma Mater and watches with interest the history of her work as recorded in the spicy and attractive COLLEGE JOURNAL. I have been pleased and edified on reading your paper this year. It certainly serves as a bond to unite graduates and students, by carrying the minds of the former back to the scene of their training. It is encouraging to note the spirit displayed in the columns of the JOURNAL. Certainly one commendable step forward has been taken in that the students have seen it their duty to express themselves in its columns with reference to the workings of the institution. I consider this right and for the best interests of the College. Since the University is for the students, the authorities are in duty bound to consider favorably any plausible changes that may be recommended by the students. This they have done in the past, and, no doubt, will continue so to do. Your editorial on the advisability of holding examinations in different parts of this and the other Provinces has prompted me to write you a few lines on this important subject. My experience causes me to believe that if such were the case, it would add largely to the number of students. Queen's has been brought quite prominently before the notice of the public, especially within the last few years. A majority of the young men in Western Ontario preparing for a University course take up the subjects laid down in the Calendar of University College. Now, I maintain that this should not and need not be so necessarily. If it became known that those wishing to take a University course could prepare the subjects prescribed in Queen's Calendar and be examined on the same in their own or in some town near at hand, I feel satisfied many would decide to enter Queen's. Libraries are established in connection with many of the High Schools and I believe the day is not far distant when such will be considered a necessary appurtenance to all High Schools. I would recommend that a calendar be sent to the different High Schools; then pupils would be enabled to examine them and decide for themselves what institution to patronize. Many of Queen's graduates are following the profession of teaching, some as Head masters, others as Assistants, and I am sure every one so situated would feel it his duty to advocate the interests of his own Alma Mater. I know that some in the school in which I am engaged have examined and considered favorably the course prescribed in Queen's Calendar. I can see a great advantage in arranging to have the matriculation examinations take place in July, as the Intermediate candidates are then familiar with their work and could easily be induced to write on the matriculation papers. I trust your editorial may have some influence in effecting this, to my mind, very necessary change.

Yours truly,

GRADUATE.

## →\*CLOSING+CEREMONIES.\*←

### REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS AT THE CLOSE OF THE FORTY-FIRST SESSION OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON, LECTURE ON "OUR POLITICAL  
DUTIES," CONVOCATION, CONVERSAZIONE, ETC.

IN accordance with the usual custom, the termination of another session has been attended with ceremonies of an elaborate character. As year after year of successful work is added to the record of old Queen's, the graduates of by-gone years, together with many enthusiastic friends and supporters of the University, (many of whom annually come from distant sections of the country), esteem it a privilege to rally around their Alma Mater, and take part in the ceremonies which attend her annual Convocation. The present year has formed no exception to the rule, and although the enthusiasm, as far as the students were concerned, was somewhat lessened on account of the unprecedented number of "plucks," the proceedings were attended with an *acclat* not excelled in any previous session.

#### BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

On Sunday, 23rd April, Convocation Hall was filled with an attentive audience when Rev. Professor Mowat, M.A., preached to the graduating classes. The text chosen by the Rev. gentleman was from the Epistle to the Philippians iii. 13.

This one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before.

To do one thing at a time is the secret of all success. Whether it is a teacher or a learner, a man of study or a man of action, a minister of a congregation or a general of an army, the condition of real efficiency and real greatness is to be able to say, "This one thing I do." It is a great ability in regard to the things of this life to be able to concentrate the attention upon one thing for the time being. On the other hand, how little do we think of a person's prospect of success in life who is seen to be desultory in his pursuits, taking up one thing, and then another, and adhering to nothing, meddling with many things, bringing nothing to perfection. These things have application to the highest subject of all, true religion, which, however, is not designed to call man away from the pursuit of the common things of life, but by fixing the desires upon one single aim it brings the whole life, as it were, to one focus. Paul here tells us that this was the case with him. Let us take a view of his position as a man with a single aim with reference to the past, and to the future. These were the two important points. The present was but for a moment. Listen to the account here given of what the Christian ought to be.

1. Forgetting those things which are behind. Paul speaks of himself as running a race for a prize. He has advanced some way in it. It was perhaps 30 years since he was arrested by the startling question, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" There was a prize set before him. He could see it in the dim distance. Every year it was getting larger and clearer to view as he was approaching the goal. A man running for the prize will have small

chance of success if he continually looks behind. There is one sense in which the past for the Christian must be done with, forgotten. This is not true, however, in every case. The past can not always be cut off from the present. What is sinful in it still saddens the memory, burdens the conscience, impedes progress. We cannot, we dare not, altogether forget. We know something from the past of the love of Christ, the forbearance of God in dealing with the unthankful, and the evil among men. Paul did not in this respect forget the past, but speaks of himself as being a blasphemer, &c. He does not counsel such a forgetfulness as would be presumptuous. There are some who gloat over the retrospect of sins they love, though compelled by circumstances to have laid them aside. This is an abuse of the past. To others the past is a snare, a hindrance to improvement and salvation. Excellent students sometimes feel this depression when they fail, or do not stand as high as they expected at the examination. To lose heart is not the legitimate way of making up for disappointment. Persevering, faithful study will assuredly bring success. When the remembrance of the past tends to diminish hope, to suggest mistrust, to paralyze exertion, then it is time to discard the past, to look nowhere but upwards for help and forward for hope, knowing that upon the issue hangs life and death. In a true sense of the word the past is unalterable. No regrets, no remorse, no reproaches, no bitter tears can unmake it. For this cause was the Gospel preached that they might rise out of the gloom of a sad, a sinful past, into the light of a hopeful and holy future.

2. Reference was made to a looking forward unto those things which are before. The word in the original was very strong, expressing the straining of every sinew, as the runner turned his eye towards the goal. Such is the Christian's course. He must not faint, or falter, or wander from his chief end under the misleading influence of any other object. Here men make two mistakes. They think it is no very difficult thing to secure eternal life. If they can only avoid great vices, live respectably, serve others a little, while serving themselves much, go through a daily form of devotion under the influence of anxiety or distress, then all will be well with them for time and for eternity. This was a mistake, and to many might prove fatal. The other mistake is in a sense the opposite, but often its result is the same. Men allow these things to appal them. "It is a difficult thing to reach heaven," they say, and that is true, "therefore it is useless for us to try to reach it," which is false. Let them give themselves to the race, ask God's help, then the goal will become more distinct, the crown will brighten until they reach an un-fading, eternal life.

They should remember the motto of the text, "One thing I do." One thing, not many. One thing at a time; yes, one thing for a life-time. Every book read, every essay written, every examination attended, every prayer uttered, will then help in the attainment of the life object. Everything will depend upon this aim. God made Himself (if he might reverently say so,) responsible for the success of all who are running the Christian race. What a comfort to have life thus simplified, to have it all threaded by an infallible clue. Things behind may have been discouraging, things before may look rough, tedious and perilous, but we will find that there is One who keepeth His promise forever.

"Students of Queen's," said the rev. preacher, "at this last of our Sunday services for the present session I should like, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, to express the kindest wish for your future welfare. What wish is of more importance than that you should say with St. Paul, in respect to the service of God, 'This one thing I do.' We are far from being indifferent to your worldly pros-

perity. Queen's has never been a cold, hard-hearted or narrow-minded mother. She is an *Alma Mater*. She follows with eager interest her sons and her daughters when they leave her walls, and hears with pride of the success of her alumni in the learned professions, in commerce, in politics, or any other career of honorable ambition. But Queen's is a Christian University, and she desires that you may be distinguished by a Christian spirit, and by a pure and upright life. Let every other end be subordinated to this. This aim will hallow every other. May this high aim be yours.

# LECTURE ON "OUR POLITICAL DUTIES."

On Tuesday, 25th April, in accordance with previous announcement, the Rev. Principal Grant lectured in Convocation Hall at 7.30 p.m., on "Our Political Duties." We subjoin a report of the lecture.

What have we to do with politics? it may be asked. Is not the whole matter in the hands of the great trades unions, called respectively the Reform party and the Liberal-Conservative party? And as we profess to belong to neither, how can we interfere? We are simply citizens; only that, and nothing more. The first question, then, that we must answer is, Do we as citizens owe any duty to our country? If so, we must pay our debts or cease to be entitled to the name of honest men. More specifically ought we to be interested in the institutions, in the law making, and in the government of our country. We must be politicians—a terrible conclusion to Christians of the Plymouth Brethren stamp. Is it not a sign of falling from grace when one is interested in worldly matters? The conclusion is equally puzzling to the party man. You profess to be a politician and yet belong to neither the great Grit nor the great Tory party, he exclaims, with either an incredulous or disgusted look. "Are you on the fence, or where are you? And where would you have us be?" After quoting Emerson's introduction to his essay on politics, the Dr. proceeded: "In a free state it is the duty of every man to be a politician, and the wiser he is the more incumbent is it on him to be a politician. That is, he must endeavour to make the laws, institutions and practice of the nation better. Of course he may vote. Any fool may whose name is on the voters' list. Much more, surely, may a good man vote if he thinks it worth his while. But he must do a great deal more. He should teach men what to vote for. Can we get a principle which will comprehend within itself all our political duties? Yes, our first duty to the state is loyalty, our second is loyalty, our third is loyalty. That is the one thing needful. From it the special duties of the hour must flow. If you have not it, and do not wish it, your views of political duty will be regulated by self-interest; that is, you throw aside duty altogether, for notwithstanding the many volumes of many wise men it seems to be that you can evolve duty from selfishness, only by evolving out of duty the idea which constitutes it. It is then with politics as it is with religion—there is only one thing needful. That thing is love. Love is the fulfilment of the law. Given that one principle and everything follows in its due time and place. If that is wanting there may be knowledge, orthodoxy, blamelessness of life, zeal, and yet the possessor may be as destitute of religion as a dog. Your dog may have all these qualities. But I do the dog a serious injustice. He has something that may be called the reflection of religion, and you have not. One power, passion or principle alone sways him, the principle of greed. We see, then, what is required of us so far as the state is concerned; but the conception generally entertained of the state itself is vague, vast, impalpable. How can you get your arms around half a continent and

several millions of people? These masses know little of each other. They cannot meet to arrange about what they wish to get done. They elect representatives to a Parliament to do that for them. Parliament, then, is an incarnation of the people. When Parliament does its work well it is simply the people doing their work well. Is then our Parliament perfect? Are there any hindrances to it doing its work with the utmost efficiency? I have had opportunities during the last month or two of seeing Parliament more closely than I ever saw it before. I now know the processes through which a bill must pass before it becomes law. What impression did I form of the two Houses? A far more favourable impression than I had anticipated, judging them by the newspapers. One tells us that the men who sit on the right of the Speaker are knaves and fools, another tells us that the men who sit on the left of the Speaker are corrupt and obstructive. I was favourably impressed with the average M.P. and Senator. As a Canadian I felt proud that we had such a body of men. I have seen no assemblage of Canadians, lay or clerical, that could compare with them for a moment. The assertion that the Provincial Synod of the Episcopal Church, or the General Conference of the Methodist Church, or the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, contains an equal or even greater number of able men is a pious imagination, perhaps a pious fraud. Of course there are weak brethren and scallawags in Parliament. Such characters find their way into every assembly. I certainly never saw a Synod without them, but the general average and general tone of the Canadian Parliament is such that I felt that no Canadian need be ashamed of it. The intellectual and speaking power, the judicial temper, the generally dignified behaviour, and what might be called the common sense of the House, makes it worthy to represent the country. But I must distinguish. I have described the members of Parliament as they are discussing the general measures, such as telegraphing, banking or temporalities. But there is another side to the picture. Let the matters under discussion be one affecting party relations—and unfortunately, that is the position in which the country usually sees them—and men become as different from their normal condition as night is from day. Intellect is suppressed, conscience is hushed, good sense is banished, good manners cease, everything that makes men worthy of respect is sacrificed to the great god—party. Arguments will be advanced in support of measures, decided in caucus, that school-boys would not use, and these arguments will be loudly applauded by men of ability. Individuals will be attacked, and the vote as to whether a statesman is or is not a public thief will be a strict party vote. What must be the effect of this blinding of the intellect, this twisting of the conscience, this lowering of high ideal, this gradual destruction of self-respect. Parliament sits with open doors, but the caucus sits with closed doors, and it is in caucus that the real decision is arrived at. Decision in Parliament is a mock fight. No one is killed, no one is converted. It is conceded that the decrees of the caucus are to be registered. All this means that there is to be really no discussion at all. Discussion means an actual effort to ascertain the truth, or what is best for the country, but all that the caucus considers is how will it immediately injure or benefit the party? That being decided there commences an elaborate suppression of unpleasant evidence, and a systematic mystification of facts. This work commences in caucus, is rehearsed in Parliament, and is dinned into the ears of all the people by the 1,000-tongued iteration of the party press. This particular measure may be good in itself, but if you support it you go against your party, and you may be read out of it. To be black-balled by a club is bad, to be expelled by a church is worse, but to be read out of a party is

worst of all. Such a threat will make all but the bravest eat any quantity of dirt, and when a man has eaten a good deal of dirt he becomes eager to make others eat it also. I need say no more about party government. It means government of the people, not by the people, but by a faction, which of necessity counts itself first and the country a bad second. I believe that all that Goldwin Smith has written of the evils inherent in and connected with the system is true. We come now to important questions—Is this state of things necessary? and if not, how is a change to be effected? Politicians, speaking with experience of Government, say it is necessary. Why should party Government be indispensable in politics more than in any other joint-stock undertaking? We appoint members of Parliament to do the common work, why should we not appoint them irrespective of party, men best fitted for the various departments of work that has to be done? This is the way that all other bodies, church courts, banks, or other joint-stock companies do their business. Why should the University not be carried on according to the party government system? Nearly one-half of us, called the Opposition, should seek to paralyze and discredit the larger half. It should spend its time in trying to make out that the Opposition are a bad lot, and that Goldwin is the only friend of the University. The only advantage that I can see for such a state of affairs is that there would be no plucking. The Government wouldn't venture to pluck, for that would strengthen the Opposition. There are three points I may call your attention to: (1) That party government has not and cannot have the checks in Canada that it has in Britain; (2) that it cannot plead the same reasons for its existence here that it had in the old country; (3) that the tendency of party government is from bad to worse. No limit can be set to the unscrupulousness of action, and we shall not experience its full power for evil till some leader rises who combines great intellectual force with thorough selfishness and unscrupulousness. We are preparing the materials that such a leader can use them for the degradation of the country." After an elaborate reference to the politics of Great Britain the learned lecturer said: "Can a radical change be brought about? I do not know, but I do know that we can try, and the very trying would do good. All reforms proceed slowly, and what greater reform can be proposed than the substitution of popular for party government. How should it be sought to effect such a change? It could be done only by organization, by a gradual formation of what would practically be a third party. Sometimes a third party has been organized to compass some useful measure or reform. The Corn Law League was organized in Britain to secure the abolition of the corn laws, and when success crowned its efforts the League dissolved. A party whose end and aim was that Parliament should govern the country by Committees, and an Executive of the greatest, when elected by a whole House and directly responsible to the whole House, would have done its work when it had convinced the country that such a method of government was practicable. Even if it did nothing at first but agitate the question the public mind would be directed to the evils of party government, and we would have so much gained. Men would have more freedom in emancipating themselves from the slavery of party, and the idea that Parliament was simply a commission of the whole people, to serve the common weal, would take hold on men's minds and bear fruit. Should the next step be the establishment of an organ or organs of public opinion, independent of party, men would breathe more freely. At present criticism of a Government by an Opposition has little, if any, weight, because it is understood that no matter what the Government may do or propose the Opposition is obliged to find fault. Criticism by two or three men, whom the

country believed to be unfettered by party ties and obligations, would have more weight than the whole force of Opposition, constituted as these are under the present system. Questions may soon emerge, in connection with which the country shall crave to hear, not the passionate outcries of the ins and outs, but the decisions of calm, impartial and unprejudiced men. Then should the heaven leave the whole lump, and should the country come to see that a really popular Government was possible, we would be for the first time a free, self-governing people. Is it not worth while to labour and to wait for such a consummation? But what is our political duty in the meantime? you ask. Your duty is to be loyal to Canada. If there be wisdom in what has been said with regard to the system according to which Parliament and the country now act there is evidently a more excellent way. In that way you should walk. That means that you should not be in a hurry to attach yourselves to a political party; that you should preserve a calm, unbiased judgment with reference to all political questions; that you should be willing to do without the indirect bribes that party offers to its hacks; that you should count it an honour to make sacrifices for the country, the foundations of whose future glory or shame are now being laid as truly as the foundations of Scotland's glory were being laid when Wallace died on the scaffold and Knox preached in St. Giles. It does not mean that you are to stand aloof from the duties of the hour, but you are to attend to these in the interests of the commonwealth. We owe much to the commonwealth. We are the heirs of the accumulated wealth of the past. Every generation that has fought for a good cause in England, Scotland, Ireland or France has bequeathed to us a legacy. And not only is all that inheritance ours, but we have half a virgin continent where it may develop to nobler issues and on a grander scale than the world has yet seen. Our responsibilities are vast. Let us have brave hearts and daring hopes."

#### CONVOCACTION.

The usual Convocation ceremonies took place on Wednesday, the 26th. Long before the hour of commencing proceedings (3 p.m.) Convocation Hall was filled with an eager crowd, the *elite* of the city constituting, as usual, the major part of the audience. The Hall, being decorated with flags, ensigns, bunting, &c., for the Convocation in the evening, presented an attractive appearance. During the interval before proceedings commenced the large body of students, who had stationed themselves in the gallery, kept the assemblage in good humour with frequent bursts of song, which made up in volume what was lacking in artistic effect.

At three o'clock the procession from the Senate room entered the Hall by the private entrance in the following order:

Mr. C. F. Ireland, B.A.,  
Secretary-Treasurer, carrying the Bible.  
Chancellor Fleming.  
Acting Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Jardine, Brockville.  
Principal and Vice-Principal.  
Professors of Divinity, Arts and Medicine, robed.  
University Council.  
Board of Trustees.  
Graduates from a distance, Mayor and distinguished citizens.

Among those present, and occupying conspicuous positions, were: Hon. A. Morris, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Jas. MacLennan, Q.C., and James Michie, Toronto;

Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Guelph; Rev. Dr. Bell, Walkerton; Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, Hamilton; Rev. Mr. Carmichael, King; D. B. McTavish, M.A., Ottawa; Rev. Dr. Bain, Perth; A. T. Drummond, LL.D., Montreal; Rev. Dr. Jardine, Brockville, and a number of others.

All having taken their places upon the platform, the Chancellor called upon the Acting Chaplain to open proceedings with devotional exercises.

Rev. Dr. Jardine read the 63rd Psalm, after which he offered prayer.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The prizes, scholarships and medals, won during the session, were then awarded, the winners being in each instance greeted with hearty applause. In another column we publish a complete list of the successful competitors.

In awarding the Governor-General's prize the Chancellor announced that a similar generous gift from the same distinguished friend of education would be open for competition next year.

His Worship Mayor Gaskin, of Kingston, in presenting the gold medal in Mental and Moral Philosophy to the winner, referred to the high esteem in which Queen's College was held by Kingstonians, and said that the presentation of medals to the students by citizens was an additional evidence of the latter's living regard. He declared that education did not always make the best citizens, that many men gained positions without culture, but that it was a great help to success. He complimented the winner of the Mayor's medal and said that Kingston would always be glad to hear of his success in the future and think of him as one of her own sons. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wm. Harty, of Kingston, in a few terse remarks, presented the gold medal for Political Economy. He had promised to give a medal every third year in future.

#### PRIZE POEM.

The following is the University Prize Poem for 1882, which was read by the author, Mr. W. J. Shanks, on receiving his prize:—

#### CANADA.

Muse's enchantress! Canada! on thy  
Fair brow the offering of a wreath of song  
I twine. Shall England's glories live in verse,  
And Scotia's bard with glowing pathos sing  
Of nestling homes 'mid Scotland's rugged hills,  
Or Erin's harp wake slumbering hopes again,  
And I not sing of thee? Fond hearts grow warm  
With homage to thy matchless loveliness.

Land of the forest, lake and stream! upon  
Whose shores on either side an ocean rests;  
Thy charms have been like hidden gems, unminged,  
Unread. For ages long thy forests heard  
The echoes of the lonely Indian's tread,  
Or, wrapt in silence, stood in vast array.  
For countless centuries thy rivers rolled  
With ceaseless force and grandeur on to where  
The ocean's arms received their burden. Long  
The virgin beauty of thy tree-clad isles

Lay mirrored in the depths of silv'ry lakes.  
The redskin wandered here and there, but o'er  
The majesty of nature triumph'd not.  
No voice, save that of plumed songster, woke  
The sleep of summer—bleak the winters fell  
And bound the vast expanse with icy chain.  
But, lo! th' unbroken mine of nature's wealth  
Is spread at length before the Eastern world.  
The prize is grasped—and changes great are wrought  
On fair Canadian soil. Behold the speed  
With which great cities rise; the forests, too,  
Yield, tottering, to the woodman's axe, and soon  
The plains are strewn with peaceful hamlets, where  
Th' industrious yeoman tills the fruitful soil.  
Anon the white-winged sails of commerce fill  
The inland waters. Swift the iron horse  
Impulsive, speeds o'er hill and plain, and joins  
Remotest parts together. Villages  
Upon his path spring up, and deck the rich  
And smiling valleys; while true comfort reigns  
In homes of happy thousands, far and near.

Hail! favored land! thy sons are free indeed,  
No tyrants dare their sacred rights destroy.  
In their own hands they hold the wand of power  
Which rules and guides the nation's destiny.  
Each man on thy free soil his manhood feels,  
And lives a virtual king. Dark ignorance  
And Error flee, like mist at noonday sun,  
Before the spread of knowledge. Virtue dwells  
Where education's free alike to all.  
Her halls of learning are to Canada  
Her mightiest safeguard, and the truest pledge  
Of future greatness, when the rolling years  
Shall crown the Western world with all the pomp  
And glory of a golden age. From thee,  
'Thrice-favored country! shall th' oppressed receive  
A generous welcome to thy kindly shores.  
No despot thrives beneath Canadian skies.  
Nor can the gall of slavery's chains be felt  
By men, whose heritage is Britain's laws.  
From every clime they come, from ev'ry land  
The human tide flows swiftly towards the West.  
Thy vast North-Western plains shall yet be filled  
With loyal peoples, working out with faith  
The destiny which God has giv'n to thee.  
Thou coming Queen of Nations! Could we pierce  
The veil which shrouds the future from our view  
And look upon thee in thy coming night,  
What pen could paint the grandeur there beheld  
When, struggles o'er, the youthful Canada,  
Her loftier rivals left in rear, has merged  
Into the stately Empire. Nations come  
And go, like ebb and flow of tide, but thou,  
Fair Canada! art in thy youthful glow.  
Thy bounding pulses throb with vigor; Hope  
Is grav'n upon thine armour, and the light  
Of coming greatness shines upon thy brow.  
But let thy sons the lessons of the past  
Take well to heart, and learn the secret source  
Of every nation's greatness. Mark the rise  
And fall of ancient Empires, how they stood  
Like giant arbiters of human weal  
And then, enfeebled, faded from the scene  
Of human action. Read their history well  
And let th' imperishable legacies  
Of Honor, Truth and Justice mould the deeds  
Of all thy statesmen. Future ages then  
Shall call thy patriots blessed, and the star  
Of Liberty, which twinkled at thy birth,  
For e'er shall shine, Blest Canada! on thee.

## ARTS VALEDICTORY.

Before the laureation of graduates was proceeded with Mr. J. R. O'Reilly, on behalf of the Bachelors-elect, read the following valedictory address:

Mr. Chancellor, Members of the Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen:—On appearing before you, as Arts graduates, to bid you a final farewell, we recall very vividly the feelings with which, as Freshmen, we entered Queen's University. The day of our laureation then appeared as a day on which we would experience nothing but feelings of pleasure. We regarded it as the end of all labor and the sealing of a store of knowledge which it would be idle endeavoring to increase. But to-day we find that the foundation alone has been laid, on which, by the labor of a life-time, we may erect a superstructure of learning which would entitle us to rank among scholars. Standing to-day on the threshold of the future we realize that the character of that future depends entirely on ourselves, and that those principles of industry and uprightness which make a student respected in a University are the very same principles which will make him a good and useful citizen in after life. As the fate of a nation depends on the character of her citizens, those who have received the benefits of higher education owe it as an especial duty to their country that their lives may be such as to form a worthy precedent for those coming after them. In a country like ours, whose short history is filled with the records of the noble deeds of her early pioneers, we, following their example, should make the name of Canada respected and honored. The close of the session marks one more step in the advancement of Queen's University towards that position which her friends hope to see her occupy, viz., first among the Universities in Canada.

The graduates of 1882 now rank among the number of those whose interests are closely bound to the future of their Alma Mater. Every advance in her career sheds a reflected honor upon them, so that the advance which Queen's has made during the past year is a subject for congratulation to all who are in any way connected with her. This session the new regulations, which are admitted by all to be a vast improvement, have been found to work with a smoothness and efficiency which rarely attend the inauguration of anything bearing the stamp of novelty, and more particularly so in Universities which are acknowledged to be eminently conservative. The rapid advancement which Queen's has made in the past few years is unparalleled in the history of any other University in Canada, and the surmounting of the many difficulties under which she labored is the chief subject of pride among her graduates and friends. In connection with this subject it would be a gross oversight to omit mentioning the name of Professor Mackerras, whose name has been prominent on every important occasion in connection with his Alma Mater since death deprived her of his presence. The number of Arts students, who have experienced the benefits of his high culture and gentlemanly example, is rapidly growing smaller, until in a few years there will be no students in the Arts College who have known him as a Professor. But his name will never be forgotten when the history of his Alma Mater is reviewed, and the students of the future will be taught to reverence his memory. In leaving the University for the last time, graduates perhaps feel more than at any other time how strong are the ties which association with their Alma Mater has wound around their hearts. And allow us to assure you, Mr. Principal and gentlemen of the Arts Faculty, that the close association which has existed between you and the graduates of 1882 has formed a tie, the severing of which is attended by feelings of sincere regret on our part. Students can do very little towards the attainment of literary hon-

ors unless their professors are men of deep learning and wide culture. The acknowledged success of Queen's graduates in all the learned professions, is, therefore, the highest compliment which could be paid to her Professors. We feel that a Professor, who lays before students the hard won results of his own industry and ability, is conferring a lasting favor which is difficult to repay. In taking leave of the Professors of the Arts Faculty we especially bid farewell and wish every prosperity and happiness to Rev. Dr. Williamson, who has for many years borne the well-deserved title of the "student's friend." He is about to retire this year from the Professorship which he has so long and honorably held, to seek that rest and retirement which he is so fairly entitled to. On leaving active University life the venerable Dr. carries with him the respect and affection not only of all the students and graduates of the Arts Faculty but of every Faculty. In bidding him farewell we hope and trust that he may long be spared to enjoy those honors and distinctions which are the fruits of his long and useful life.

Mr. Principal and Gentlemen of the Arts Faculty:—In bidding you when we thank you very sincerely for the courteous treatment we have received at your hands. We trust that the *personnel* of the Arts Faculty may long remain unchanged by death or retirement.

Citizens of Kingston—Allow us to thank you for the many kindnesses for which we are indebted to you. The regret which the graduates of 1882 feel on leaving Kingston is the best proof that the years passed in the good old Limestone city have been among the pleasantest of our lives. Apart from the substantial evidences of the deep interest which her citizens take in Queen's, the students feel under special obligations to you for the many hospitalities and acts of courtesy which they have experienced at your hands, and if you attach any value to the kindly remembrances which we will carry away with us, we assure you that among our recollections of Kingston the pleasantest and most prominent will be of her friendly citizens. Ladies and gentlemen, we wish you farewell.

Students in Arts, Divinity and Medicine—It is hardly necessary for us to assure you of the sad feelings with which we say good-bye to the "boys." The friendships which are formed at College are perhaps the strongest we will ever form, and it is sad to think that out of the many faces which never failed to cause a glow of kindly feeling to warm our hearts, there are very few whom we shall see again, fewer still with whom we will be intimately associated in after life. We wish you every success in your College course and through life. The fair fame of a University rests with the students after the Professors, and if your success is at all proportionate to our wishes Queen's University will be the most honored in the land.

## LAUREATION OF GRADUATES.

The Registrar read the minutes of Senate, conferring degrees upon the graduating classes in Arts and Medicine (whose names appear in another column). The *Sponsio Academicus* was then administered, and the Chancellor, assisted by Prof. Dupuis, performed the ceremony of laureation. This being concluded, the newly-admitted graduates were addressed by the Chancellor as follows:

## CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Graduating Classes:—You cannot but feel that this is an important epoch in your career, and while I cordially congratulate you on the position you have attained, you will permit me, I am sure, to give expression to a few thoughts which the occasion suggests.

In the years which you have spent as students you have learned much which will be of service to you throughout your lives. I need not refer to the direct benefits gained

from the life of study which you have led, in cultivating your intelligence and in acquiring a certain amount of positive knowledge. Other advantages result which I may briefly notice. First, let me say you will have acquired an appetite for reading and literary research, and thus become possessed of a wealth which will be of great benefit to you and supply you with perpetual resources of enjoyment. In these days of cheap printing your literary tastes may, without difficulty, be gratified and you can then place yourselves in the most enlightened society in every country and in all ages. You become citizens of the world of literature, contemporaries of every period of history. It cannot be doubted that if you avail yourselves of the privileges open to you your own character, and the character of every one with whom you associate, will be insensibly, yet effectually, improved by the mental contact with the master minds of the world within your reach, and by the free access to the garnered knowledge of centuries, of which you have the key.

In pursuing your various studies you have made the acquaintance of men and races who flourished in the dead past, their thoughts enrich your minds, and their experience will serve to pilot you in the navigation of your own lives. There is a similarity in all human affairs, in the present as in the past. One year we awake into being; in another we go to sleep again. The waking interval is our little life. One generation of men come and another drops out of sight, and thus the pages of history are written, while the great world moves on, and the sun rises and sets, and century succeeds century.

You will see, too, that although there is a similarity in men and races that come and go, there is also a diversity. No two of you will have the same life to live. No two days will be alike with any of you. Each one will have his own work to do, and as your life rolls on, new struggles and new emotions will constantly arise to stir your human hearts, just as with the millions of men who have long since gone to their rest.

Providence gives us our allotted parts in the theatre of life, and the duty lies upon every man to act his part in perfection. We are not to call in question the wisdom of the selection made for us. The choice is made by a higher power, but it concerns us to do our part well, whether it be to govern a state, or fill some humble position. Whatever rank may be assigned to us in the social scale our duty is to excel in the work which is given us. Blessed is the man who finds congenial, true and useful work. When you leave these walls you will go forth to feel yourself a part of the outer world. Having enjoyed the inestimable benefits of higher education it will be the privilege of each one of you to supply your quota of the intellectual life of the country, and your cultivated understanding will be so much gain to Canada. Individually you will only be a unit in the mass of population, but you will count for much if, animated by noble feelings and high resolves, you go forth to permeate the whole. Your mind should fertilize the world of thought around you. The impressions you have here received of truth and patriotism should live in your characters and influence for good the generation in which you live. I feel well assured that if you carry into practice the teachings which you have drunk in from your Alma Mater you will always command the respect of your countrymen, and Canada, I trust, will count some of you among her eminent sons. There is an ambition natural to the souls of men, and it will be quite pardonable if, to a right extent, it takes possession of yours--that is, to distinguish yourself in the country in which you live. Whatever be your ambition, whatever your lofty aims, let truth be your goddess, not to look at or admire, but to possess, and may your highest aspirations always dwell in a humble heart.

Is not humility one of the important lessons which a student life has taught you? Have you not been struck with wonder at the intellectual powers of man. Yet as step by step you advanced you have discovered that the most eminent minds were insignificance itself compared with the intelligence and might and wisdom which pervades all nature? Have you not found that the more knowledge acquired the more unknown?

It from tiny man and all his little surroundings we raise our thoughts from the earth to the glories beyond; if we leave the rush and bustle and petty affairs which absorb every day life in our ephemeral existence, and look at nature above and below, if we gaze at the great universal system, at the immeasurable starry depths, to contemplate the incomprehensible Being who enters into all; if we attempt, with our keenest mental vision, to lift the veil which shrouds the mysteries of creation and providence, if we hold up the rush light of science to illuminate the overwhelming and limitless darkness, we can only be bowed down in rapture with the weight and exceeding grandeur of the unseen and the infinite wisdom which governs and guides all things.

There need be no fear of science and philosophy shaking the fundamental principles of truth and true religion. They can at most only lead to a recognition of new facts. Truth is the object of philosophy and of science, it is the merit of history, of poetry, and of literature. But do not forget that there are truths more important than science, or the little knowledge which springs from man's unaided reason. As the world rolls on we may have to modify some ideas that may be found inconsistent with enlarged conceptions of the magnitude, weight and inconceivable intelligence of the great Creator. Science will doubtless throw out new rays, but they will never pierce beyond the threshold of the unknown. Centuries of science will take us a little farther, but whatever it may lead us to we may rest assured that any new knowledge we may glean can only enhance our conceptions of Him and leave us more humble.

Look forward, then, to taking your places in the social system with humble hearts and with wide and lofty views. You may follow well-beaten paths in life, or you may strike out in paths but little trodden. Whatever your future, be animated by great principles and noble motives, and strive to possess the pure consciousness of doing good in your day and generation. You may not seem to accomplish much, but when the night comes you will fall asleep with the pleasing satisfaction that a life has not been wasted.

We have peculiar advantages in this new land of ours. True, we have inherited something which time alone can remove. Our fathers in the past had bitter struggles and hot religious feuds. In consequence of these we worship in different ways, and in imitation of past contests by blood and field we continue party warfare as if it was indispensable to the good government of the country.

Surely one of the advantages of education is to give a clearer perception and a higher power of appreciation of the good there is in others. Surely men with cultivated minds should judge more impartially and are better able to discern failings in themselves and excellencies in their fellows. Hence, may we not hope that as education advances, bigotry and prejudice, intolerance and discord, will, to a large extent, pass away, and that peace and charity will prevail among us, not the charity which covers our own sins and uncovers our neighbors' sins, but a fervent sympathetic charity stretching out to all.

Ponder over the thoughts on our political duties which your Principal expressed last night, and consider that we all breathe the same free air, that the one sun sheds his beneficent light on all, that we have a common interest in everything that concerns our country's welfare. Cannot

we then lay aside the unreasonable, political rancour and unseemly party strife that too much and too frequently disturbs the community? Ask yourselves, you young men who have been taught wisdom's ways within these walls; ask yourselves, you who are to influence your fellow-men for good in all parts of this wide Dominion, you who are in a few years to step into the ranks now filled by your elders, you who are to take prominent positions by-and-by in every sphere of life; ask yourselves in your thoughtful hours, is there no possible means by which we may work together for the common good on earth? Is there no near future when we may follow the same steps to heaven?

A single word to the students who have failed in their examinations, and especially to those who have not succeeded in obtaining their degrees. You have no doubt felt that disappointments are not easy to bear, but you will surely find that they are not all loss. As you grow older you will discover that what seems to be an adversity may prove to be a positive good. Does not experience show that adversities help to forge and temper a man so as to toughen him for whatever may come. Be assured you have learned one wholesome lesson which will stand you in good stead and make you stronger and better able to master difficulties and bear up against the disappointments of life, grievous to be borne, which are the lot of all men. Heads may be turned by success, but the reverse you have experienced will tend to steady yours, and arm you against the assaults of misfortune. Gentlemen, I have often been in positions similar to yours, and my sympathies are heartily and sincerely with you. If you have done your best you can have nothing to reproach yourselves with. The battle is not always for the strong, and your strength may bring future triumphs to gladden your hearts and the hearts of all your friends.

#### HONORARY DEGREES.

The Registrar read the announcement that the Senate had decided to confer the following honorary degrees:

D.D.—Rev. James P. Sheraton, President of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, Toronto.

L.L.D.—Prof. G. P. Young, M.A., of Univ. Coll., Toronto.

Rev. Dr. Williamson, Vice-Principal, said:

Mr. Chancellor,—I have the honour to submit to you the name of the Rev. James Patterson Sheraton, President of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, Toronto, as that of a gentleman entitled, in the opinion of the Senate, to the honorary degree of D.D. Mr. Sheraton graduated in Arts in the University of New Brunswick, having distinguished himself especially in Natural Science, and he studied thereafter in King's College, N.S., the oldest University in Canada, where he took a high place as a student of Oriental languages. Subsequently he ministered in more than one diocese, and everywhere he gained the affection of his parishioners and the esteem of the general community. Appointed, a few years ago, editor of the *Evangelical Churchman*, and President of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, he has discharged the duties of both positions with eminent success. Holding firmly the great principles of Evangelical truth, he is distinguished by catholicity of sentiment and animated by a warm desire for living in unity among all Christians. He has been for years in effect a doctor or teacher of divinity. As Professor of Systematic Theology he is forming the theologians of the next generation. While doing this great work with success, his chief merit is that he seeks to infuse into all his students a spirit of supreme devotion to their Master and to the honourable work to which He calls them.

The Chancellor said that owing to illness Dr. Sheraton

was unable to reply, but the speaker asked that his name be enrolled upon the Register of the College.

Again the Vice-Principal rose and remarked:

Allow me, Mr. Chancellor, to present to you as peculiarly worthy to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws one whose life has been pre-eminently the life of a student, and whose energies have been almost entirely devoted to the cause of education. George Paxton Young, Master of Arts of Edinburgh University, has perhaps done more in an unobtrusive way for the spread of higher education in Ontario than any other single individual. The reports which he presented in 1866 and 1867, while he held the office of Inspector of Grammar Schools, showed so clearly the unsatisfactory condition of our schools at that time, and pointed out the remedy in language so forcible and convincing, that the substance of his recommendations was embodied in the School Act of 1871 and the Amendment Act of 1874. As Chairman of the Central Committee on Education, an office which he has held almost uninterruptedly since his first appointment to it in 1871, his enlightened views, practical sagacity and tact have been of incalculable service. But much as Professor Young has done for the improvement of education in the Common and High schools, his merits as a teacher and thinker are even greater. For some time after taking his degree he was a successful teacher of mathematics, a subject in which he has always taken the deepest interest, and for which he has displayed a peculiar aptitude that has called forth the strongest expressions of admiration from mathematicians of repute. His eminence in Mental and Moral Philosophy is so generally and fully recognized that it is unnecessary, as it would be out of place, for me to speak of it at length. To a firm grasp of the highest problems of philosophy, and that unswerving love of truth which constitutes the true philosophic temper, he unites a faculty of clear and forcible statement seldom equalled. No one in this Province, it may safely be said, has taught so many young men to think. The enthusiasm with which all who have ever come under the influence of his teaching speak of his lectures, and the profound admiration and esteem which he never fails to excite in all those who know what genuine power of thought is, are the best proofs, if any proof were needed, that in bestowing upon Mr. Young the degree of Doctor of Laws the University will be doing honour to itself.

#### DR. YOUNG'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Dr. Young was received with cheers. He replied that he might have an opportunity to thank the Senate for the honour conferred upon him. This token of kind respect, however, was not necessary in order to make him highly esteem the University. He was free to confess that his own college took a leading place in his affections, yet this feeling was not exclusive; he was not hindered from taking a deep interest in the sister institutions, and he hoped that Queen's and Toronto Universities would run the race of success abreast, that nothing would arise to mar the mutual good-will between them, and that competition would be confined to a desire to excel. Last year he had the good fortune to be a member of the Central Examining Committee, having associated with him Dr. Watson, of Queen's, and as they filled a similar position in Queen's and Toronto it was particularly gratifying to meet and confer on many topics. Dr. Watson needed no commendation from him or any one else. (Cheers.) His recent work placed the author in the front rank of philosophical thinkers. (Cheers.) He, (Prof. Young) had all the more pleasure in saying this, because, though Dr. Watson was in the main correct, he came into direct antagonism with the form of thought extant in Great Britain, and expressed by such men as Mills, Payne and

Herbert Spencer. These believed in a so-called philosophy which, the speaker declared, was no philosophy at all. (Cheers.) He said that many looked upon philosophy as opposed to future existence, but this he denied, and congratulated the students upon having as a guide one who was so able an instructor upon a subject that was so much misunderstood. He touched upon the question of University consolidation. Notwithstanding the views of the Hon. Edward Blake, Goldwin Smith and Principal Grant, he was bound to say that he was in favour of a multiplicity of colleges and universities. It would be a most grievous calamity to consolidate colleges, as instead of, as now, teaching being all in all, examinations would become all in all. Nothing would be more injurious to teaching than consolidation, and before it was carried into effect its disadvantages should be carefully weighed. They would more than counterbalance any advantages.

SPEECH BY PRINCIPAL GRANT.

Principal Grant had a word to say in reply to Dr. Young. The latter had slightly misunderstood his position. They both thought alike. He had said publicly that collegiate consolidation would be a mistake, but he was prepared to discuss the question of University consolidation. He said that there was a small clique whose craze was consolidation. They wanted to get something big, believing that such would be good. They might as well take all the babies in the world, and, rolling them together, point to the result and say, "Oh, what a lovely big baby." It was preposterous to suppose that one professor could do all the work in connection with the colleges. He referred to his own class-work, and said that he had never before experienced such delight in teaching, but next year he would have to divide the students, classifying them as senior and junior divisions. While he admired the cause he regretted the fact, as it would increase his duties. He expressed himself as satisfied with the students as a whole. It had been truthfully said, however, that a college's success did not depend so much upon the number it sent out, as upon the number it plucked. (Laughter and cheers.)

The proceedings concluded by Rev. Dr. Wardrope, of Guelph, pronouncing the benediction.

CONVERSAZIONE.

The *Conversazione* in the evening was a brilliant affair. The Alma Mater Society extended invitations to about 1000 guests, the list being composed chiefly of benefactors and friends of the College, and official personages in and around the city, with their ladies. A very large number of city people accepted invitations, testifying by their presence to the harmony and good feeling prevalent between town and gown. The new College Building never looked better than it did upon this occasion—flashing with splendid illumination, and tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags, and bunting. Convocation Hall was especially noticeable with its elegant arrangement of flags and coloured designs which concealed the entire walls from platform to gallery, and hung in graceful folds from the chandeliers. The dresses of the ladies were charming, and were only rivalled in beauty by the wearers—whose fame in this respect has gained for Kingston an enviable and wide reputation.

The doors were opened at 7:30 p.m., and presently the stream of guests commenced to file in, and were ushered

to the dressing-rooms, which were in charge of attentive waiters. At eight o'clock the Chancellor and Mrs. Fleming, the Principal and Mrs. Grant, and Dr. K. N. Fenwick, President of the Alma Mater Society, took up positions in the alcove facing the entrance, and received the guests as they passed up the main stairway. After the reception the Chancellor presided in Convocation Hall, where a majority of the guests had already become seated, and Dr. Fenwick extended a general welcome in the following words:

Ladies and Gentlemen.—As President of the Alma Mater Society, and on behalf of its members, I have much pleasure in offering you a hearty welcome to our *Conversazione*. While we have met this evening for the purpose of entertaining our friends we have also a special object, namely, to do honor to the principal guest of the evening, the Rev. Dr. Williamson. We thought this a fitting occasion, as he is about to withdraw from his active work in connection with the University. It is now 40 years since he first became associated with this institution, so that his history is also that of the University. I must not forget to mention that he is also the father of the Medical School of Queen's University, for about 30 years ago he and the city practitioners first started the Medical School here, and though it has passed through several changes, it is now more fully equipped, both as to the teaching staff and material than it has ever been, and in efficiency is second to none in the Dominion. I will not dilate upon the Doctor's good qualities, as he is so well known to the friends of the University for his earnestness and liberality. To those he has taught he has long possessed the honored title of the "Student's Friend." In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, you will see by the programme placed in your hands the nature of our entertainment, and we hope you will make yourselves completely at home.

The musical portion of the programme opened with an overture from "Giovanni D'Arce," (Verdi), skillfully executed by "B" Battery band, which was stationed in the gallery, where, under the leadership of Mr. Trendall, it charmed an appreciative audience with exquisite music during the evening. The musical programme in Convocation Hall was divided into three parts, the intermissions being occupied with proceedings of an exceedingly interesting nature, as recorded elsewhere. The ladies and gentlemen who sustained the programme and contributed so largely to the enjoyment of the evening were: Mrs. Breedon, Miss Merrick, Miss Morson, (Hamilton), Miss M. Bamford, Mr. H. B. Rathbun, Mr. O. F. Telgmann and Mr. P. M. Pollock. As Kingston's music-loving citizens have had frequent opportunities of hearing and appreciating the talent represented in the above list of names, it is unnecessary for us to say more than that each selection was rapturously applauded. The singing of Miss Morson was exceptionally fine, displaying more than ordinary voice-culture and taste. Miss Bamford's vocalism is exceedingly pure, and characterized by great sweetness of expression. Her appearance was greeted with vociferous applause. The instrumental duet on the piano by Mrs. Breedon and Miss Merrick was a piece of brilliant execution, and was much admired, as was also the magnificent "War Galop," by Mr. O. F. Telgmann. The latter gentleman seems

equally at home with the piano or violin. Mr. Rathbun sang in splendid voice, both as a soloist and subsequently in a duet with Miss Morson. Mr. Pollock's song of "Cherries Ripe" elicited a hearty encore.

In the interval between the first and second parts of the programme an interesting event took place, in the public reading of an address and presentation of a testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Williamson, who, by virtue of his retirement this year from active professional duty in the College, was nominated by the Alma Mater Society as the chief guest of the evening. About 9 p.m. the committee appointed for the purpose ascended the platform, and, with Mr. James MacLennan, Q.C., of Toronto, for spokesman, presented Dr. Williamson with the following address and testimonial which speak for themselves.

#### ADDRESS TO DR. WILLIAMSON

The alumni of Queen's University, in view of your contemplated withdrawal from active professional duty, feel that they cannot allow one whose zeal and energy have had so great an influence upon the fortunes of their Alma Mater to retire from the chair which he has so long and so ably filled without some expression, however inadequate, of the feelings which they have always entertained towards him. You have been closely and prominently connected with this University since its organization in 1842. You have filled at various times the offices of Trustee, Vice-Principal and Professor and in all of these positions you have greatly aided in successfully administering the affairs of the University, and in moulding the characters and forming the minds of its students. Like Nestor of old, you have ruled over two generations of men, and fathers and sons unite in tendering to you the expression of their loyal devotion and esteem. Your varied and extensive learning has commanded the admiration of your students, but it is your high character and kindly disposition which have called forth their affectionate and enthusiastic regard. Of that, however, we must not here speak, knowing how distasteful it would be to you, but permit us only to say that you are revered and beloved by all who have ever entered the halls of the University. Your influence upon us, we assure you, will never be lost. The debt which we owe, you is one which we can hope to repay in any measure only by striving to cultivate your spirit and to imitate your virtues. Although the close of your more active professional life is near, we earnestly hope that you may be long spared to aid by your wisdom and experience in guiding the fortunes of our Alma Mater in the career of prosperity which is, we believe, daily widening before her.

We beg that you will accept of the accompanying cheque (for \$1,000) as a material token and expression of our grateful love and regard.

Dr. Williamson was so much affected that he hesitated before commencing his reply. His feeling he has fittingly expressed in the following lines:

#### REPLY OF DR. WILLIAMSON.

Mr. McLennan, Gentlemen, Alumni of the University, — I knew something before of how it was between us, from the warm grasp of the hand, the friendly look of the eye, and other tokens of your too partial regard. But I confess I can hardly find words to utter my surprise at this public and magnificent expression of the feelings which I was ever glad to think that with all my deficiencies, of which none can be more sensible than I am myself, you entertain towards me. I sincerely and

thoroughly disclaim all merit of my own in having laboured among you here, as affectionately and impartially as I was able, for your progress and welfare. It was only my duty so to do. I cannot, however, be insensible to these marks of your appreciation of my imperfect efforts—your very complimentary address, and the magnificent gift with which it is accompanied. That gift has for me, and would have had, even if it had been much less valuable in a worldly point of view, an intrinsic value far beyond that of wealth untold, as the representative at once of the sentiments of generous youth, and of the maturer judgments of the Alumni of former years. I scarcely need to assure you that I shall cherish a grateful remembrance of your kindness and of the honor which you have done me on this occasion as long as memory and reason last.

This day completes my fortieth session in connection with Queen's College. Long, however, as has been my period of work here, it has not been, as you may well suppose, until after much and anxious consideration, that I have sought retirement from active duty, and to leave the field to younger men; and even now, when I think of the happy times of that pleasant intercourse and interchange of thought with you, Gentlemen, Graduates and Students of the University which formed so much of the warp and woof of my ordinary life, a feeling of sadness steals over me, which even this demonstration of your unchanged affection and regard, so far from effacing, only deepens.

But I cannot trust myself to say more than that I thank you again and again for all your very great kindness, and wish that every blessing may attend you and yours.

Between the second and third parts of the programme an hour's intermission occurred which was taken advantage of for a rush to the Museum, which, for the evening, did duty as a refreshment room. The crush was so great that the tables and waiters were found inadequate to meet the demands upon them, but the good-humour of the guests was equal to the occasion, and after a little delay all were served. During the intermission the Band occupied the recess in the main corridor upstairs, and played some delightful waltz music, which was taken advantage of by a number of young people, who found the History Classroom to be a pleasant retreat. Here dancing was kept up with spirit by as many as were able to secure admittance into the room, which was emptied of benches for the purpose. Outside in the corridors above and below, a large crowd of promenaders strolled around, enjoying the music, and admiring the brilliancy of the scene. In the Physics classroom Professor Bayne, of the Royal Military College, experimented in electricity to an appreciative and interested audience, the power and beautiful effects of the new contributor to the world's motive power being illustrated by apparatus of a very advanced and expensive order. In the meanwhile Dr. J. M. Dupuis was entertaining a crowd of admirers with very fine views from the stereopticon, many of the views representing scenery in the vicinity of Kingston. The Library was thrown open and was visited by a very large number. Brief addresses from the Chancellor and the Principal in Convocation Hall concluded the lengthy programme, which was ably sustained throughout; and shortly before midnight the patriotic strains of "God Save the Queen" echoing throughout the building was the signal for a general departure. Hasty farewells were exchanged among the

students and their friends, and the College building was soon deserted, the citizens leaving for their homes, and the majority of the students for the G.T.R. depot a few hours later, glad, and yet sorry, that the forty-first session of Queen's College was at an end.

The Conversazione Committee was composed of Prof. Fletcher, Kenneth N. Fenwick, R. Vashon Rogers, D. M. McIntyre, Herbert M. Mowat, Daniel McTavish, Peter M. Pollock, R. W. Garrett, H. Ramsay Duff, J. Carr Anderson, Herbert B. Rathbun, John Young, John Hay, William J. Shanks, Alexander McLeod, Robert H. Pringle, James A. Grant, Alexander McLachlan, Alfred Gandier, R. Max Dennistoun, Stanley F. Henderson.

### RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

Below we give the results of the Final examinations, with a complete list of 1882 graduates, prizemen, winners of scholarships, honour men and medallists. The results of the finals in Medicine were published in our last issue.

### GRADUATES LIST.

B. A.

R. G. Feek, Guelph; H. M. Froiland, Kingston; R. Ferguson, Owen Sound; E. Forrester, Mallorytown; J. Hay, Pinkerton; J. R. Johnston, Chesterville; A. C. Morris, Toronto; W. Morris, Toronto; J. Murray, Picton, N. S.; R. Murray, Picton, N. S.; J. R. O'Reilly, Kingston; R. H. Pringle, Brampton; William Spankie, Kingston; A. J. Stevenson, Minden; J. Young, Colborne. J. M. Harper, B.A., Halifax University, and S. Russell, B.A., University of New Brunswick *ad eundem gradum*.

M. A.

D. McTavish, B.A., Scone; W. J. Gibson, B.A., M.D., Belleville. J. A. Clarke, M.A., Victoria University, *ad eundem gradum*.

M. D., C. M.

Robert S. Anglin, Alexander D. Cameron, Albert P. Cornell, Hillier N. Coutlee, George H. Denike, Richard W. Garrett, Charles E. Jarvis, Henry Knox, Frederick Koyl, Hugh N. McDonald, Alfred A. Mordy, John L. Reeve, David B. Rutherford, John M. Stewart.

L.L. D.

George Paxton Young, M.A., Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics, University College, Toronto.

D. D.

Rev. James P. Sheraton, B.A., Principal of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, Toronto.

### GOLD MEDALLISTS.

Classics—C. J. Cameron, Lochiel.  
Mental and Moral Philosophy—J. Hay, Pinkerton.  
History and English Literature—R. Ferguson, Owen Sound.

Political Economy—A. McLeod, South Finch.

### HONOR MEN.

History—H. T. Shibley, B.A., Kingston, 1st class.  
Latin—C. J. Cameron, Lochiel, 1st class.  
Latin—A. L. Smith, Cornwall, 2nd class.  
Greek—C. J. Cameron, Lochiel, 1st class.  
Mathematics, 1st year—A. Givan, Campbellford, 2nd class.  
Chemistry, 1st year—W. Nicol, Cataragui, 2nd class.  
Mental and Moral Philosophy—J. Hay, Pinkerton, 1st class.

History—R. Ferguson, Owen Sound, 1st class.  
History—J. R. Johnston, Chesterville, 2nd class.  
English Literature—R. Ferguson, 1st class.  
English Literature—J. R. Johnston, 2nd class.  
Political Economy—A. McLeod, South Finch, 1st class.

### PRIZE AND SCHOLARSHIP LIST.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES, 1882.

John Hay (Governor General's). For the highest rank at the sessional examination of the graduating class.  
William J. Shanks. For a Prize Poem.  
Daniel McTavish, M.A. (Lewis). For the best Lecture on Matt. vi., 9-13.  
James Murray, B.A. (Almonte). For the best model of prayer for the forenoon service.  
Thomas H. McGuirl (Carmichael). For the best Essay on the Stationary Steam Engine and Locomotive.  
Daniel McTavish, M.A. (Chancellor's, No. 1). For the best Essay on the question: Should the study of Classics be optional or compulsory?  
John F. Kidd (Chancellor's, No. 3). For the best Essay on the question: How best to develop Brain power?

### SCHOLARSHIPS—(ARTS.)

Glass Memorial, (\$35)—Junior Mathematics—A. E. McColl, Campbellford.  
Grant, (\$48)—Junior Philosophy—Alex. McLeod, South Finch.  
Toronto, (\$60, close)—Junior Physics—J. A. Brown, Beaverton.  
Kingston, (\$35)—French and German—M. H. Folger, Kingston.  
McGillivray, (\$50)—Junior Latin—G. W. Mitchell, Glasgow, and J. M. Snowden, Kincardine, (equal.)  
Nickle (\$50)—Natural Science—S. W. Dyde, Ottawa, with Honor of Grant.  
Cataragui, (\$50)—History—R. Ferguson, Owen Sound.  
McIntyre, (\$50, close)—Senior Mathematics—A. Gandier, Fort Colonge, P.Q., with Honor of Cataragui.  
Church, No. 1, (\$65, close)—Junior Greek—G. R. Lang, Carleton Place.  
Church, No. 2, (\$60, close)—English Literature—J. J. Wright, Peterboro, with Honor of Glass Memorial.  
Buchan, No. 1, (\$50)—Senior Philosophy—John Hay, Pinkerton.  
Buchan, No. 2, (\$100)—Senior Physics—John Young, Colborne.  
McNab & Horton, (\$75, close)—Senior Mathematics—Henry Halliday, Renfrew.

### SCHOLARSHIPS—(THEOLOGY.)

Anderson, (\$50)—Divinity—Daniel McTavish, M.A., with Honor of Mackerras Memorial.  
Hugh McLennan, (\$25)—Church History—Peter M. Pollock, B.A.  
Church of Scotland, No. 4, (\$50)—Apologetics and Relations of Science and Religion—James Bennett, B.A., and James Somerville, B.A., (equal.)  
Mackerras Memorial, (\$25 in books)—Greek Testament Exegesis—Leslie W. Thom.  
Leitch Memorial, No. 2, (\$80 a year for 3 years)—Epistles to Romans and Hebrews in Greek; Ps. I—XXV in Hebrew; Butler's Analogy—A. R. Linton, B.A.  
Spence, (\$60)—Junior Hebrew—James Murray, B.A., with Honor of Hugh McLennan.

### CLASS PRIZES, 1882.

(Awarded on the Results of the Monthly Examinations during the Session.)

JUNIOR GREEK.—G. W. Mitchell, J. M. Snowden, W. Clyde, A. E. McColl.

## SENIOR LATIN.—C. J. Cameron.

JUNIOR LATIN.—J. M. Snowden and G. W. Mitchell, (equal), W. Clyde, A. E. McColl, J. J. Wright, M. H. Folger, R. M. Dennistoun, J. J. Douglass.

## SENIOR FRENCH.—Miss A. L. Fowler.

JUNIOR FRENCH AND GERMAN.—Miss J. A. Hooper and M. H. Folger, (equal).

## HISTORY.—Robert Ferguson.

RHETORIC AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Wm. Nicol. Prize for essay—J. J. Wright.

JUNIOR CHEMISTRY.—Miss M. M. Spooner, D. M. Stewart, A. Shortt.

## SENIOR CHEMISTRY.—A. C. Morris, W. Nicol.

## SENIOR PHYSICS.—John Young.

JUNIOR PHYSICS.—Arpad Givan, John Young. General Merit—James Connell.

SENIOR MATHEMATICS.—J. J. Wright, A. E. McColl, R. M. Dennistoun.

## SENIOR MATHEMATICS.—R. J. McLennan, A. Gandier.

## JUNIOR HEBREW.—James Murray, A. R. Linton.

DIVINITY AND APOLOGETICS.—D. McTavish and A. R. Linton, (equal).

CHURCH HISTORY.—For essay on "Christ and other Religions"—James Somerville.

## PASSMEN IN ARTS.

## JUNIOR PHYSICS.

A. Givan, Campbellford; J. Young, Colborne; J. Connell, Dundas; J. R. Johnston, Centerville; A. K. McLeod, Laggan; R. K. Owens, Wilton; J. A. Brown, Beaverton; J. A. Grant, Guelph; J. R. O'Reilly, Kingston.

## JUNIOR MATHEMATICS.

J. J. Wright, Peterboro; A. E. McColl, Campbellford; Miss M. M. Spooner, Glenburnie; R. M. Dennistoun, Peterboro; Miss E. S. Fitzgerald, St. Catharines; J. J. Douglass, Peterboro; W. Clyde, Cataraqui; W. P. Chamberlain, Morrisburg; G. W. Mitchell, Glasgow; J. R. Shannon, Kingston; V. Hooper, Kingston, and M. McKinnon, Brown's Corners, P.E.I., equal; J. M. Dupuis, Kingston; J. R. O'Reilly; A. D. Cartwright, Kingston.

## JUNIOR LATIN.

G. W. Mitchell, and J. M. Snowden, Kincardine, equal; J. J. Douglass; John Marshall, Cobden; W. Clyde, J. J. Wright, A. E. McColl, M. H. Folger, Kingston; Johnson Henderson, Nova Scotia; R. M. Dennistoun, G. R. Lang, Carleton Place; J. Armour, Perth; J. W. H. Milne, Maxwell; M. McKinnon, Miss A. L. Fowler, Kingston; S. Crawford, Kingston; R. J. Sturgeon, Bradford; Miss Josephine Hooper, Kingston; W. J. Drummond, Toledo; W. P. Chamberlain, C. L. Herald, Dundas.

## JUNIOR GREEK.

G. W. Mitchell, J. M. Snowden, John Marshall, A. E. McColl, Wm. Clyde, G. R. Lang, M. McKimmon, J. W. H. Milne, W. J. Drummond, N. S. Mullan, Fergus; S. Crawford, F. W. Johnson, Guelph.

## JUNIOR FRENCH.

M. H. Folger; Miss Josephine Hooper; A. G. Farrell, Kingston; J. F. Carmichael, Calumette, I.; J. R. Shannon.

## JUNIOR GERMAN.

Miss Josephine Hooper; M. H. Folger; G. F. Henderson, Kingston; Miss J. H. Greaves, Kingston; A. G. Farrell; J. R. Shannon.

## JUNIOR CHEMISTRY

Miss Maggie M. Spooner; D. W. Stewart, Renfrew; A. Shortt, Walkerton; A. McCrossie, Kingston; A. Ferguson, Kingston; D. E. Mundell, Kingston; W. Chambers, Sunbury; Æ. J. Macdonnell, Morrisburg; A. L. Smith, Corn-

wall; Miss J. H. Greaves; H. M. McCuaig, Kingston; N. S. Fraser, Newfoundland; J. A. Brown; A. McLachlan, Erin; A. G. Farrell; J. McLeod, Belfast, P.E.I.; A. Thomson, Walkerton; J. M. Shaw, Lyn; C. A. Scott, Sarnia; J. Kennedy, Pembroke.

## JUNIOR PHILOSOPHY.—Mental and Moral.

S. W. Dyde, Ottawa; Alex. McLeod, South Finch; Arpad Givan; Alex. L. Smith; Robert Ferguson, Owen Sound; Jacob Steele, Pinkerton; George F. Henderson; Donald Munro, South Finch; Jas. A. Brown; A. McCrossie; Stephen Childerhose, Cobden; Robert Gow, Wallaceburg; J. M. Shaw; John Young, Colborne; Arch. Ferguson.

## Metaphysics, Ethics and Political Economy Only.

W. Hay, Paisley; Andrew Paterson, Richmond, P.Q.

## Political Economy Only.

A. C. Morris, Toronto; W. Morris, Toronto.

## NATURAL SCIENCE.

S. W. Dyde; G. Y. Chown, Kingston; N. S. Fraser; E. Forrester, Mallorytown; H. B. Rathbun, Deseronto; C. A. Scott; J. M. Dupuis; J. Steele; A. L. Smith; W. Chambers; J. Young; J. S. Skinner, Kingston; R. C. Murray; I. Wood; H. W. Westlake, Exeter; J. R. O'Reilly.

## HISTORY.

A. Gandier, Fort Coulonge, P.Q.; R. Ferguson; A. C. Morris; W. Morris; J. R. Campbell, Smith's Falls; G. F. Henderson; A. J. Stevenson, Minden; W. Chambers; Æ. J. Macdonnell; D. E. Mundell; R. G. Feek, Guelph; J. Kennedy; J. A. Brown; T. G. Marquis, Chatham, N.B.

## RHETORIC AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

W. Nicol, Cataraqui; J. J. Wright; J. M. Snowden; Miss M. M. Spooner; J. Cooke, Cataraqui; G. F. Henderson; N. S. Fraser; C. A. Scott; D. E. Mundell; J. W. H. Milne; J. J. Douglass; W. P. Chamberlain and S. Crawford, equal; J. Armour, Perth; A. J. Goad, Kingston; R. M. Dennistoun; R. J. Sturgeon; R. H. Pringle, Brampton; J. Marshall; J. F. Smith, Maxwell; W. J. Kidd, Carp; Godfrey Shore, Lansdowne; C. L. Herald.

## SENIOR PHYSICS.

John Young, Isaac Wood, Kingston.

## SENIOR MATHEMATICS.

R. J. McLennan, Lindsay; J. Connell, Dundas; A. Gandier, H. Halliday, Renfrew; G. Y. Chown.

## SENIOR LATIN.

C. J. Cameron, Lochiel; A. Gandier; G. F. Henderson; J. Cooke; Wm. Nicol, Cataraqui; D. W. Stewart; H. R. Grant, New Glasgow, N.S., and Æ. J. Macdonnell, equal; L. Perrin, Kincardine, and H. Halliday, equal; R. J. McLennan, A. McLachlan and J. Kennedy, equal; J. P. McNaughton, Dominionville; H. M. McCuaig.

Messrs. A. Thomson and R. C. Murray have passed the supplementary examination in Senior Latin.

## SENIOR GREEK.

C. J. Cameron; D. W. Stewart; J. Connell; J. Cooke; H. R. Grant and H. Halliday, equal; R. J. McLennan; L. Perrin; R. K. Owens; G. Y. Chown.

## SENIOR FRENCH.

Alex. McLeod; Miss J. H. Greaves; Miss A. L. Fowler.

## SENIOR CHEMISTRY.

W. Nicol; A. C. Morris; H. R. Duff, Kingston; E. Forrester; W. Morris; Miss A. L. Fowler.

## SENIOR PHILOSOPHY.—Mental and Moral.

John Hay, Pinkerton; Adam Shortt; J. Murray, Picton, N.S.; R. H. Pringle; John McLeod; J. A. Grant; R. C. Murray; W. J. Shanks, Belleville; R. G. Feek.

# PASSMEN IN THEOLOGY.

## CHURCH HISTORY.

D. McTavish, Scone; J. Murray, Pictou, N.S.; A. R. Linton, Orono; P. M. Pollock, Kingston; J. Bennett, Montreal; L. W. Thom, Belleville; J. Moore, Phillipston; G. McArthur, Kincardine; D. Forrest, Mount Albert; D. A. McLean, Stormont; J. Dow, Montreal; A. McLaren, Lakeside; W. S. Smith, Scotland.

## JUNIOR HEBREW.

J. Murray; A. R. Linton; D. McTavish, J. Moore and J. Somerville, equal; P. M. Pollock; J. Bennett; L. W. Thom; J. Dow.

## SENIOR HEBREW.

W. S. Smith.

## TEXTUAL CRITICISM.

A. R. Linton; J. Moore; J. Bennett; P. M. Pollock; A. McLaren; W. S. Smith; J. Dow, D. A. McLean, D. Forrest and L. W. Thom, equal.

## NEW TESTAMENT EXEGESIS.

D. McTavish; A. R. Linton; L. W. Thom; J. Bennett; G. McArthur and J. Moore, equal; P. M. Pollock and J. Dow, equal; W. S. Smith.

## DIVINITY.

D. McTavish; A. R. Linton; J. Murray; J. Bennett; J. Somerville; J. Moore; P. M. Pollock; J. Dow; L. W. Thom; D. A. McLean; D. Forrest; G. Shore, Lansdowne.

## APOLOGETICS.

A. R. Linton; D. McTavish; J. Somerville; J. Moore; J. Dow; A. McLaren; G. McArthur; D. Forrest.

# MEETINGS.

## UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

THE Annual Meeting of the University Council was held in the Senate Room on the afternoon of Tuesday, 25th April. The attendance of members was quite large, including Hon. Alexander Morris, M.P.P., Toronto; Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Guelph; Rev. Dr. Bell, Walkerton; A. T. Drummond, LL.D., Montreal; Rev. Dr. Jarline, Brockville; Rev. James Carmichael, King; D. B. McTavish, M.A., Ottawa, besides a large number of members resident in the city, and the Professors and Trustees of the College. Principal Grant occupied the chair and constituted the meeting with prayer.

Mr. James Burgess, M.A., Sydenham, was elected a member *vice* W. H. Fuller, M.A., deceased.

A most important discussion then took place relative to the propriety of changing the time of holding the matriculation examinations from October to June. The Registrar, A. P. Knight, M.A., set the ball rolling by making a good speech in favor of the change. He advocated also the establishment of local centres of examination, at such points in the Dominion as London, Toronto, Whitby, Quebec, St. John and Halifax.

At these places presiding examiners might be appointed by the Senate, and to these the examination questions could be sent. The examination would have to be conducted in

every particular as it was in Kingston, and the answer-papers of matriculants would have to be sent to the University authorities to be read and valued by the University examiners. Mr. Knight pointed out that such a plan would be in harmony with the wishes of High School masters, who would be glad to be freed from the inconvenience of having intending matriculants attending school for the month of September. He thought, also, that students would prefer to be examined in June, because their studies would then be fresh in their minds. The University, too, would be likely to be benefited, because as the examination would be brought within reach of a larger number of students, the attendance at lectures would be likely to be largely increased.

Hon. Mr. Morris asked the Principal his views concerning the proposed change.

Dr. Grant said he was inclined to favor it, (1) because it would tend to lighten the labors of High School masters, and (2) because it would give the Professors more time for class-work. Twenty years ago matriculation was a small affair; now it is a most important matter. Then, two days were sufficient to do all necessary work connected with it; now it required two weeks at least. A third reason for favoring the change was that a student, failing to pass in June, would probably resolve to attend a High School for a year longer, and this was the very thing Queen's wished many students to do.

Rev. Dr. Wardrope and Dr. McCommon spoke in favor of the change, after which a committee was appointed to draft the details of the scheme and recommend its adoption by the Trustees for inauguration in 1883.

## IMPORTANT FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Drummond asked for a statement of the University finances. The Principal said that although much had been nobly done by the alumni and friends of Queen's, many things yet remained undone. Two new Professors were needed in the worst way; \$1,300 per annum would be needed to replace revenue lost to College through the difficulties hampering the Temporalities Board; \$500 more at least would be needed on account of the retirement of Rev. Dr. Williamson, and a considerable yearly sum to make good the fall of income from investments. Altogether \$7,500 per annum, representing a capital of \$120,000, would be needed to put the College in a reasonably good position. He suggested as the best way of raising the money the plan of appealing to friends and inducing them to guarantee a fixed sum for six years. Three friends had offered to become responsible for \$1,000 of it, conditionally upon the remaining \$6,500 being secured. This scheme was also heartily approved of by Mr. Drummond, Rev. Dr. Smith and others, and a committee appointed to urge its adoption by the Trustees.

## ELECTION OF COUNCIL MEMBERS.

The result of the voting for election of Members of Council was submitted, from which it appeared that the following gentlemen were chosen Councillors for five years: J. M. Machar, M.A., K. N. Fenwick, M.A.,

M.D., both of Kingston; A. T. Drummond, B.A., LL.B., Montreal; Rev. W. B. Curran, M.A., Hamilton; A. B. McCallum, M.A., Listowel. The first four names on the list are those of retiring Councillors re-elected.

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THE Annual Meeting of the College Board of Trustees occurred in the Senate Room on Thursday, 27th April. There were present Chancellor Fleming, Ottawa; Principal Grant; Hon. A. Morris, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, James MacLennan, Q.C., and John Michie, Toronto; D. B. MacLennan, Q.C., Cornwall; Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Guelph; Rev. Dr. Bain, Perth; Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, Hamilton; Rev. Dr. Smith, G. M. Macdonnell, G. Davidson and C. F. Ireland, Kingston, the latter being Secretary of the meeting.

#### FINANCES.

The finances of the college were considered at great length and the conclusions of the meeting embodied in the following series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

That to enable the University of Queen's College to overtake its growing work and maintain its efficiency it is necessary to provide for the increase of its annual revenue;

That in conformity with the suggestion of the University Council it is resolved that an appeal be made to the graduates and friends of the University to subscribe to its revenue in the following manner:—

1. That inasmuch as an additional revenue of \$7,500 is immediately required, subscriptions be solicited, payable in annual instalments, during five years, in such sums as the donors shall see fit to give, the first instalment to be payable on the 1st day of ———, 1883;

2. That inasmuch as it is further necessary to provide for the growth of the University during the currency of said 5 years, any subscription in excess of said sum of \$7,500, if received, be funded to meet any increase of expenditure that may become essentially necessary during the said period of 5 years;

3. That all donations and legacies, which may be received and not especially designated, be funded in order to meet the increased expenditure of institution;

4. That a Central Committee, composed of Principal Grant, A. Gunn, M.P., G. M. Macdonnell, Rev. Dr. Smith and R. V. Rogers, be appointed to carry out this proposal, and that such Committee be empowered to appoint special committees elsewhere, to adopt such other means for accomplishing results as they may see fit.

#### CHANGE OF EXAMINATIONS.

In regard to the University Council's recommendation, that the time for matriculation examinations be changed until the term of holding them best suits the High Schools, namely, at their closing, and to institute at the same time local centres of examination, in addition to Kingston, the Trustees expressed their full concurrence, and referred the matter to the Senate to be perfected for going into operation next year. The Matriculation examinations next year, therefore, will be held in mid-summer instead of in the fall.

#### RESIGNATION OF DR. WILLIAMSON.

Dr. Williamson's resignation as Professor of Physics

was accepted, but as he placed his services at the disposal of the Board, he was elected Astronomer and Observer of the University with the status of a Professor. He will receive an annual grant of \$500 from the Dominion Government.

Dr. Williamson was also re-elected Vice-Principal, and remains a member of the Senate, so that although relieved of much work the College will have the advantage of his counsel and experience.

#### APPOINTMENT OF LECTURERS, &c.

Rev. Donald Ross, B.D., of Lachine, was appointed Lecturer on Apologetics, and Rev. R. Campbell, M.A., of Renfrew, Lecturer on Political Economy, next session. Both gentlemen are graduates of the University.

A Committee was appointed to consider the question of appointing a successor to Dr. Williamson, and to suggest such other additions to the teaching staff as may be required, the committee to have full power to act, and, if necessary, to call a special meeting of the Trustees.

The Board of Trustees are evidently going to combine prudence and energy. During the past four years they have made the revenue and expenditure of the College balance, and do not wish to make appointments until they know what income they have to work upon.

The action of the Committee in applying for Dominion Legislation, in regard to the Act of Incorporation, was sustained, and the Committee thanked for their exertions in the matter.

Seven members of the Board retired by rotation, and the following gentlemen were elected to fill their places, the four first-named being re-elected: Rev. Thomas Wardrope, D.D., Guelph; Rev. Donald Ross, M.A., B.D., Lachine, Q.; Dr. Boulter, M.P.P., Stirling; Hon. Judge Dennistoun, Peterboro; Rev. R. Campbell, M.A., Montreal; A. T. Drummond, B.A., LL.B., Montreal; Dr. Bethune, Wingham.

#### ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

AT the last regular meeting of this Society, held on 22nd April, the annual report of the JOURNAL staff was received and considered. During the discussion which attended the adoption of the report, the question of letting the printing contract for 1882-1883 was warmly debated, it being contended by several members of the Society that the Kingston News should have the preference, inasmuch as the Whig had received it a year ago at a higher tender than that of the News. A motion was ultimately put forward granting the contract to the News at the same figure paid this session to the Whig. This motion was carried, but at a special meeting of the Society convened for the purpose, on Tuesday, 25th April, the motion was reconsidered. At the last-mentioned meeting tenders were received from the Whig and News offices, but as the friends of the latter office were in the majority, the contract was, on motion, awarded to the News, although at a higher figure than the tender of the Whig.

The Board of Editors for 1882-83 is composed of the following gentlemen:

- Law—Mr. H. M. Mowat, B.A.  
 Divinity—Mr. J. Somerville, B.A.  
 Medicine—Messrs T. A. Moore and W. G. Anglin.  
 Arts—Messrs W. J. Shanks and E. H. Britton, '83;  
 G. F. Henderson, A. G. Farrell, and A. McLachlan, '84;  
 F. W. Johnson, R. M. Dennistoun, '85.  
 Secretary-Treasurer—J. S. Skinner, '83.

# MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

*Brief Report of Mr. George MacArthur's Address to the Members of the Missionary Association, 8th April, '82.*

GENTLEMEN,—\* \* \* \* \* Never was there so much interest taken in missions since the time of the Apostles as at present. This is a happy sign of the times. Mission work is essential to the life of any Church, and without a healthy missionary spirit the Church is false to the very object of its existence, viz., the promulgation of the gospel. Christ Himself was the first great missionary. For a number of years He went about continually preaching the Kingdom of God and teaching His disciples. When He had fully taught them the scheme of redemption He said to them, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." They were furnished with every weapon they needed to carry out the Saviour's parting injunction. Yet how slowly did they come to a personal understanding of what was involved in the truths which they taught! Alas! how slow has been the onward march of the Church ever since. Torn by internal factions, and persecuted by foes, she, to a lamentable extent, has forgotten that she was organized to carry the lamp of life to every creature. Even in times of peace the call from Macedonia was but feebly attended to. Although some of the churches in Canada are too years old, they never dreamt of sending missionaries to destitute parts until about 35 years ago. Wise men shook their heads and said the scheme was a mad one. Nevertheless, the success of the Church dates from the origin of missions. This is not to be wondered at, for the Church cannot live except through continual growth. She can exist only by an enlargement of her boundaries. Our own Society has existed for many years, but it is only lately that the idea of sending missionaries to parts not overtaken by the Church occurred to us. Last year we employed five students, who did us noble service. What is the result, financially? We have more than three times the amount we had last year in the treasury. This encouraged us to employ eight students for the summer of 1882. Two of these go to the North-West.

Many of you purpose doing service for the Great Master. Your first duty is to consecrate yourselves soul and body, yea, and all that you have, to Him. When, after giving in your name to the Home Mission Committee, the list of names comes out and you find yourself appointed to labour in a certain field, you should look upon that field as the spot where God intended you to labor. But it is sometimes otherwise. Some complain of their lot. This ought not to be, for, depend upon it, you will never regret it, if you go according to appointment.

If you are a person of meek and lowly disposition, you will find that the people will rally around you and support you in every good work. If you are of a haughty, proud disposition, you should never accept of a charge, and do not blame the people if they give you the cold shoulder.

After arriving at your new sphere of labour your first duty is to get acquainted with the people. Do so by visiting them at their homes, never forgetting that you are a witness-bearer for Christ.

Do not forget the young. Always speak to them kindly. Show them that religion is not a gloomy thing. It will be your duty to win the people, but do not do it by flattery. Let it rather be by telling them the truth in love. Do not be satisfied with merely teaching young and old. Try and bring them to a saving knowledge of the truth.

Many temptations will surround you. Amusements, such as hunting, fishing, croquet-playing, boating, &c., will tend to lead your mind away from your real work, and many precious hours, which should be spent in winning souls for Christ, will be frittered away. Do not spend too much time thinking over the results of your work. You cannot do the work of the Holy Spirit. All you can do is to proclaim the whole truth, as God commanded. Do this and He will bless your labours, but try to please unregenerate men by withholding the truth and you displease your Master.

What, then, is the best method of presenting the truth? Is it advisable to use books on Homiletics, or "Helps for the Pulpit"? If you are determined to preach on single texts, probably such books would be of some use to those who have not taken a course in theology. But it is not wise to use short texts. It is better to take long portions of Scripture. Use a good commentary, a Concordance and your Bible. Study the passage thoroughly. Read your commentary carefully. Master it, and illustrations will come in upon you in various ways.

I have no sympathy with those who use other people's sermons, and by so doing virtually publish them as their own. If one cannot preach the gospel without acting so dishonestly, let him go at something else, lest he encumber ground which another, who is willing to toil honestly, might occupy. Finally, remember that at best you are but weak earthen vessels, and that of yourselves you can do nothing, but through Christ strengthening you you can do all things. Then pray earnestly for His presence and guidance. Spend much of your time in secret communion with God. The praying missionary will be the successful one. May the God of all grace equip you for your glorious work, and may He crown your efforts with success.

## COLLEGE WORLD.

THE University of Sydney recently opened its classes and degrees to women, and has just received a gift of \$25,000 for the endowment of scholarships tenable by either young men or women.

THE statue of the late Prof. Silliman, now being modelled by Prof. John F. Weir, will be placed on the college campus at Yale.—*Harvard Herald*.

THE Sophomores at Cornell are receiving thorough training in essay writing. Schemes of the essays are first prepared. These are then criticised and returned and the essays written. These are also criticised and returned to be rewritten.—*Ex*.

DARTMOUTH has turned its College government over to a Committee on Discipline, composed of four Seniors, three Juniors, two Sophomores and one Freshman. The discipline of Franklin College has recently been turned over to the Grand Jury.—*Ex*.

THE new athletic grounds at Yale cover thirty acres, with tennis, archery, cricket and foot-ball fields, three

base-ball fields and a rifle range. The college authorities bear half the expense of the grounds.—*Ex.*

AT Illinois College those students who reach a certain standard in daily recitations are excused from examinations. The plan is giving general satisfaction.

THE Sophomores protest against the folly of reading Latin and Greek authors whose works have never been deemed worthy of a published translation.—*Hobart Herald.*

MR. John S. Slater, of Connecticut, has given \$1,000,000 for the education of the coloured people of the South.

PROF. Green, the first coloured graduate at Harvard, is talked of as President of Howard College, Washington, D.C.

PROF. W. D. Whitney, of Harvard, has received from Emperor William the position in Order of Merit made vacant by the death of Thomas Carlyle.

COLUMBIA College is to have a new library building in the near future. It is to be 120 feet long, 106 feet wide, and 101 feet high. It will be built at the cost of \$250,000.

A new dormitory is to be built at Williams College next vacation, costing in the neighbourhood of \$100,000. The new edifice takes its rise from the generosity of ex-Governor Morgan.—*Ex.*

WALKER Hall, finest of the Amherst College buildings, was burned March 29. Insurance on hall and contents, \$72,000. The Shepard cabinet of minerals alone was valued at \$80,000.—*Ex.*

### PERSONAL.

R. S. ANGLIN, M.D., '82, has removed to Omaha for the practice of his profession.

W. W. DALY, B.A., '80, has located in Winnipeg, Man.

T. A. ELLIOTT, B.A., '79, of Brockville, attended Convocation, and was warmly received by his old friends.

J. E. GALBRAITH, M.D., '80, of Whitby, has been visiting friends in the city.

AT Convocation the four following graduates in Medicine were presented with the prizes and certificates of merit won by them last year: R. W. Garrett and D. B. Rutherford, House-Surgeons of General Hospital; J. M. Stewart and A. P. Cornell, Demonstrators of Anatomy.

JOHN A. MCARTHUR, B.A., '80, of Princeton Theological Seminary, was present at Convocation.

HUGH McMILLAN, B.A., '80, of Princeton Theological Seminary, will spend the summer as a missionary in Dakota.

### DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

IT is rumoured that an entirely new curriculum is in course of preparation for adoption at Queen's. It is to be optional with the present course, and will lead to the degree of M.S. (MASTER OF SOCIOLOGY). We have succeeded in securing a general outline of the proposed course, which is given below:

(With apologies to *Cornell Era*.)

#### FIRST YEAR.

- (1.) Theoretical foot ball; (2.) Rudiments of euchre;

- (3.) Billiards; (4.) Lessons on singing "Old Grimes;" (5.) Practical cigarette smoking; (6.) Lectures "On the necessity of voting a straight ticket;" (7.) Laboratory practice at Tim Doolan's; (8.) Gymnasium.

#### SECOND YEAR.

- (1.) Lectures on Cutting; (2.) "Tim's" laboratory work; (3.) Lectures on the philological bearing of swearing; (4.) The theory and practice of operatic singing. (Book recommended for consultation, Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance.") (5.) Historical researches in cigar smoking; (6.) Rifle company practice; (7.) Instruction in "mashing;" (8.) Pros and cons of dancing.

#### THIRD YEAR.

- (1.) Tim's "lab.;" (2.) Comparative anatomy of the "Pony;" (3.) Gymnasium exercises; (4.) Different forms of smoking; (5.) Lectures on killing time; (6.) Operatic singing, ("Patience"); (7.) Practical jokes (on Sophomores and Freshmen); (8.) Practical experiments in mixing drinks.

#### FOURTH YEAR.

- (1.) Tim's; (2.) Lectures on Approved methods of dodging creditors; (3.) Advanced smoking; (4.) Flirting; (5.) Lessons in Aesthetics; (6.) Lectures on borrowing money; (7.) Lectures on the antiquity and historic usefulness of the "Concursus Iniquitatis;" (8.) Final review of laboratory work. (Candidates will be examined chiefly on "eye-openers," "earthquakes," "cocktails" and "mashes.")

OUR Sophomores may congratulate themselves on the harmlessness and general innocence of this year's Freshman class. The following letter, which was recently confiscated and published in an American paper, furnishes a glimpse of the extent to which class rivalry is carried in certain American colleges.

"Dear Mother,—I am not making so much progress as I expected in my studies, because there's a great deal else to attend to here. But we have lively times. I have just returned from the funeral of Billy Cook. He was shot last Tuesday night because he wouldn't allow the Sophs to take off his pantaloons and paint his legs red and green, barber pole fashion. This is the last degree conferred on the Freshmen by the Sophs.

I wish you would send me a six-shooter, one hundred cartridges, and a double-barreled shot-gun. We ain't a-going to stand any more nonsense from the Sophs. After prayers this morning our class were all busy making sand-bags. We're going to put it in the top of our building, and intend to mount it with a six-pound cannonade. The losses in our class have been pretty heavy this week. John Hilton is very low with a bullet in his stomach, and Seward Livingstone is not expected to recover from the stab in his side. Jack Rinkelander is lamed for life by a bullet in his knee, and Sam Astor has lost the sight of one eye from a brickbat. There isn't a whole window left in our college building.

But you wait, mother! You just wait a few days and you'll hear something. We're undermining Sophs' quarters. We are working day and night. The tunnel is now one hundred and twenty yards long. It goes straight under the campus and under old Prex's building. We've established a communication with his cellar, and I tell you a dram of claret or Burgundy is very nice to have after a fellow's handled a shovel half the night. We shall use dynamite.

Keep shady, mother. There won't be a Soph left by this time next week. Your affectionate son, \_\_\_\_\_.

THAT boarding-house again. Boy (shouting to his mother, who is sending him for a loaf of bread): "Stale or fresh, ma?" Ma (emphatically): "The *stalest* they've got!"

THE prizes presented at Convocation were bound by H. S. Smith, bookbinder, Market Square, Kingston. The binding and general finish of the books are superior to anything we are accustomed to seeing, and reflect great credit on our local bindery.

ON the evening of the 26th April the graduating class of the Medical College, together with the representatives of the other years, dined at Doolan's restaurant. This, the last time they were likely to meet together, was enjoyed by them, the hours, until midnight, being spent in singing and speechifying. The references to the Faculty were cordially received.—*Whig*.

## ❖BON MOTS.❖

A NEVADA school-teacher died the other day, and the local papers announced it under the head of "Loss of a Whaler."—*Teacher's Guide*

A YOUNG lady of the "high æsthetic band" in Boston invited a common-place young man to meet two minds at her home one evening. The c. p. young man responded that he was very sorry that he could not accept, for he had a previous engagement to meet four stomachs.—*Ex.*

### PAYING TOLL.

A girl,  
A whirl,  
A dance,  
A glance,  
Some coy, coquettish trifling.  
A walk,  
A talk,  
A sweet  
Retreat,  
A pensive sigh half-stifling.

A gate,  
Quite late,  
Oh, bliss,  
A kiss,  
"What would my mamma say, sir?"  
A thick  
Ash stick,  
A whack,  
My back,  
"You're getting quite too gay, sir."

—*Racine Mercury*.

A CHICAGO naturalist stated in his lecture that a black bear could hug seven times as hard as a man, and the next time a menagerie visited that town every girl in the crowd made eyes, and waved her handkerchief at the black bear, and paid him so much attention that he got confused and blushed.—*Ex.*

### INVITING.

"As I recall his room," she said,—  
"In Weld it was,—'t was just too sweet  
For anything. And then how Ned  
Did dote upon that window-seat!"

"Holworthy rooms like mine," said I.  
"Have window-seats that stand alone;  
Their merit, their antiquity:  
Each has a history of its own."

"But still, for me," the flirt replied,  
"The new ones antecede take."  
Then looking down, a blush to hide,  
"The history I'd rather make."

—*Advocate*.

"The plot thickens," as the sophomore said when he was attempting to draw an impossible curve in analytics.—*Record*.

"Is there any opening here for an intellectual writer?" asked a seedy, red-nosed individual, of an editor. "Yes, my friend," replied the man of quills. "A considerate carpenter, foreseeing your visit, left an opening for you. Turn the knob to the right."—*Ex.*

### AN IDYLL OF SPRING.

I lay on the bank of the rippling brook,  
Which flowed beside me with light murmur'ing sound,  
And the bright sky above, and the softly green grass,  
And the fresh budding trees, and all objects around

Seemed filled with the charm and the sweetness of spring:

While above me the warm, gentle zephyrs were blowing,  
In the soft, balmy air I was lulled to repose

By the singing of birds and the brook's gentle flowing.

Next day.

I lie on my lounge; on the table beside me

Countless bottles of medicine are ranged around.

Confound it! I tell you I think that I'll know it,

When I lie down again on that chilly, damp ground.

—*Yale Record*.

A story is told of a member of a certain theological seminary who was so sensitive as to any suspicion of plagiarism that he never allowed himself to make the slightest quotation without giving authority. On one occasion he commenced grace at breakfast thus: "Lord, we thank thee that we have awakened from the sleep which a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* has called 'the image of death.'"—*Ex.*

Professor—"Mr. X., can you tell me why the days are longer in Summer and shorter in Winter?" Mr. X., (with alacrity)—"Yes, sir; it's because heat expands and cold contracts."—*Tech.*

We stood at the bars as the sun went down  
Behind the hills on a summer day,  
Her eyes were tender and big and brown,  
Her breath as sweet as the new-mown hay.

Far from the west the faint sunshine  
Glanced sparkling off her golden hair,  
Those calm, deep eyes were turned towards mine,  
And a look of contentment rested there.

I see her bathed in the sunlight flood,  
I see her standing peacefully now;  
Peacefully standing and chewing her cud,  
As I rubbed her ears—that Jersey cow.—*Advocate*.

PROF.—"Among these may be mentioned the wood, the stone and the iron age." Student (of an anxious inquiring turn of mind).—"What is our age?" Prof.—"To judge by the class, one would say the age of brass."—*Niagara Index*.

THE member of the New Hampshire Legislature, who denounced a bill that was under discussion as "treacherous as was the stabbing of Cæsar by Judas in the Roman Capitol," is now trying to get out of it by saying that he used "by Judas" as a sort of oath, just as he would say "by George" or "by Tunkat." He says he knew well enough it was Hannibal who stabbed Cæsar.

CLASS in History (as taught in American Schools).—Teacher—"Who was the first man?" First boy—"George Washington." Teacher—"Next." Second boy—"Adam." First boy (indignantly).—"I didn't know you meant foreigners."—*Ex.*

## FLOATING.

A little boat  
On a lake afloat,  
A young man in the bow,  
A maiden fair  
With nut-brown hair,  
How the scene comes o'er me now.

'Twas youth's bright dream,  
And it might seem  
That words of love must come—  
A shrill voice flew  
O'er the waters blue,  
"It's getting late—row hum!"

The spell was broke,  
The youth awoke,  
His glimpse of love was flown,  
The maid's a wife,  
Well on in life,  
The youth a bach' has grown.

—Racine Mercury.

THERE were two soldiers lying beneath their blankets, looking up at the stars in a Virginia sky. Says Jack: "What made you go into the army, Tom?" "Well," replied Tom, "I had no wife, and loved war. What made you go to the war, Jack?" "Well," he replied, "I had a wife and loved peace, so I went."

## THAT HAND.

We sat alone; your little hand  
Lay on the table by my own.  
Only a little hand, and yet  
I cannot, while I live, forget  
The tremor of profound regret  
When I saw how your hand had grown.

We parted; but your little hand  
Lay on the table, cold and fair;  
Wide was the scope, the numbers spanned  
Three bright-robed queens serene and bland,  
Two rampant jacks, a happy band,  
While I had only one small pair.

—Amherst Student.

TEACHER: "Class in Geography, stand up. What is a straight?" Small boy, next to the foot: "A straight beats two pair, three of a kind, and generally takes the pot—unless some fellow happens to have a cold deck slipped up his coat-sleeve." Teacher: "Let us pray"—*Ex.*

SAMPSON was the most eminent tragedian of his day. His last act brought down the house.—*Ex.*

How weary were this world uncheered by thee!  
Dear solace of my life, my love, my own!  
To dwell with thee I'd fling away a throne,  
For, if without thy presence, it would be  
Naught but a place of doom and misery.  
Having known thee, I cannot live alone,  
And rudest, darkest cave of unwhewn stone,  
Were brightest home if thou wert there with me!  
The fading glories of Fame's storied urns,  
Shine not for me! Thou art the archetype  
Of earth's best joys—that flies, but aye returns!  
Dwelling on thy sweet mouth so rich and ripe,  
When lip to lip the rapturous incense burns,  
I feel thou art my own—my love—my pipe!—*Argo.*

TUTOR (dictating Greek prose composition): "Tell me, slave, where is thy horse?" Startled Sophomore: "It's under my chair, sir; I wasn't using it."

RAT hunting is now on the list of the numerous diversions for Residence men. It is quite customary for the

more hospitable of the denizens of that Paradise to ask their friends down to their preserves for a night's hunting. The sport is excellent, and the bags generally large, as many as three having been killed in ten or fifteen minutes. *Varsity.*

## UNDONE.

The stars shone bright and the sky was clear,  
The wavelets danced in the moonlight pale,  
The dew fell soft as a sparkling tear;  
A student waits for the coming mail.

The letter comes and he gains his room,  
The lake is dark and the night is still  
I'll tell the cause of his air of gloom,  
'Twas not from her but a tailor's bill.

—Racine Mercury.

PROF.: "From what vegetable do we obtain phosphorus?" Student: "Fish."—*Hobart Herald.*

"I ADDRESS myself, not to the present, but to posterity," said the lecturer. "No doubt," remarked an auditor, "and if you keep this up much longer, your audience will have arrived."—*Ex.*

ONCE more my eager, searching eyes  
A sight of thee hath gladdened;  
Once more thou bring'st a blest surprise  
To him thy absence saddened.

Too long thy pearl white hand hath pressed  
That of some other feller,  
Come, let me clasp thee to my breast,  
—My loved and lost umbrella.—*Ex.*

"PRISONER at the bar," said the Judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" The prisoner looked wistfully toward the door, and remarked that he would like to say good evening if it were agreeable to the company. But they would not let him.—*Ex.*

THOMAS HOOD, driving in the country one day, observed a notice beside the fence, "Beware the dog." Hood wrote on the board, "Ware be the dog?"

THE Fresh sat in the gallery,  
At the female minstrel show,  
'I'm too far back,' he sadly said,  
In tones both soft and low.  
'I'm too far back,' he sighed again,  
But he could no farther go,  
For he saw a bald professor's head  
Loom up in the forward row.—*Ex.*

A SCHOLAR once wrote on his tea-chest, "Tu duces,"—thou teachest!—*Ex.*

STUDENT (not very clear in his lesson)—"That's what the author says, anyway." Professor—"I don't want the author, I want you." Student (despairingly)—"Well, you've got me."—*Ex.*

ONCE they started a girls' seminary in Utah. It flourished well, but just in its height of prosperity the principal eloped with the whole school.—*Ex.*

## STAMMERING.

PROF. SUTHERLAND, of the Canadian Stammering Institute, will visit Kingston about May 15th, on the invitation of several persons requiring treatment. Anyone desiring a permanent cure at a reduced rate, and wishing to join this class, can address J. C. ANDERSON, P. O. Box 516, Kingston, when circulars, testimonials and all information will be forwarded.